THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 154. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

1868—1869.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Celebration of the Day in Some Quarters of the Globe.

The Sports and Merry-makings which Attended it in Times of Yore.

How We, the Moderns, Keep It—Our Gifts, Watch Meetings, and Bells.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

To-night, when the steeple-bells toll and the cocks crow twelve the year 1868 will give up the ghost. Then Old Father Time, who has been quietly but steadily plodding it along on his "game leg" for a six and a six month in patient waiting for the end of the round, will draw again a deep, long breath, and straighten out his shoulders as he steps forth into 1869. The sorrows and the joys of the old year have all been experienced, and in a few hours will be numbered with the things of the past. Hope, the winsome maiden, would dictate that the former should be buried in the ashes of a dead remembrance; the latter cherished as an earnest of others yet to come. Stretching back over the lapse of time since the first of January last, how many things have happened! how many "vacant chairs" left standing in silent grief! how many filled cradles rocking in noisy glee! Countless thousands of furrows have been ploughed by time and care on brows all over this broad earth; boyhood has merged into manhood, girlhood into womanhood. Nobody has been idle. But what has everybody been doing? First, all have been tossing peddles into that mighty sea of humanity whose slightest ripples reach even unto the far-off shore of eternity. Then, again, some have been chiselling their names in the marble of history, while others have been busy—well, in doing nothing and piling it up. Fortunes have been made and fortunes lost. The fierce tongue of conflagration has lapped up substance in houses and barns; the keen edge of the sword has whetted itself on the flesh of unfortunate myriads; the storm king has raged as he engulfed hapless crews in his angry billows. But then, the ploughshare has awakened into new, fruitful, and happy life the fallow field; Peace has smiled as she sheathed the bloody blade; and civilization has gone onward with rapid and far-reaching strides. Who can tell, or even compass in thought, the events of a year? None! Why, what is known and makes an appearance upon the surface of affairs constitutes but an infinitesimal fraction of what must remain forever in dark and impenetrable mystery! True, the maker of annals writes out his list and calculates his dates, but then he needs the eye and the mind of Omniscience to chronicle the all, the vast all. And did he but possess that eye and mind, his book of a year would embrace volumes like the sands of the sea in number.

But 1868—the old year—is about drawing his last breath. To-morrow his successor supplants him. While we bid good-bye in kindness to the one, let us welcome the other Around the stranger—the incoming year—is girt an impervious armor. As we cannot penetrate it, nor force him to disclose what fate he brings us, let us propitiate him, and to that end inquire how the peoples of other climes as well as our own bear themselves in their efforts to gain his good-will.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The month of January was, by the ancient Saxons sometimes termed *Wolf monat*, or "Wolf Month," because at this season of the year the wolves were impelled by hunger to leave their haunts in the wilderness. It was likewise styled by them "*Aefter-Yule*," or "After-Christmas," the derivation of which term is very obvious. But by the Romans it was denominated *Januarius*, which name it still retains throughout the civilized world. By Numa Pompilius, whose reign as the second King of Rome terminated in 672 B. C., two months were added to the ten into which the year had previously been divided, and the first of January was made the first day of the new year.

According to the present method of computing time, this system still prevails. But in the old calendars of the Jews, Egytians, and Greeks, such was not the case. The Jewish year began on the 25th of March. Popularly, however, the year was held to commence with the first of January, long before it received the sanction of law. It was for this reason that the dates between the 1st of January and the 24th of March were formerly written as if belonging indefinitely to two succeeding years. In 1600, by decree of King James VI of Scotland, the legal year was made to coincide with the popular year. A similar change was effected in the French calendar, as early as 1564, and in that of Russia, Holland, and Protestant Germany in 1700. It was not until 1752 that the change, so very desirable, was made in England, and in the following year Sweden followed the example.

THE CIRCUMCISION.

In the calendar of the Roman Catholic Church the first day of January is celebrated as the feast of the "Circumcisio Domini," or the Circumcision of our Lord; which, according to the customs of the Jews, must have taken place on the eighth day after His birth. This festival is said to have been instituted about the year 487. The Church of England has retained it, first giving it place in the Liturgy in the year 1550.

HOW THE ROMANS KEPT THE DAY.

Among the ancient Romans, New Year's Day was made the occasion of considerable rejoicing, which was manifested in congratulations, visits, and presents. The origin of these customs is ascribed to Romulus and Tatius. The presents were usually figs and dates, covered with gold leaf. They passed generally from clients or retainers to their patrons, and were accompanied by a piece of money, which was to be expended in purchasing statues of the gods. Specimens of Roman patterns are still in existence, bearing inscriptions, such as the following:—"A happy New Year to you," "A happy New Year to myself and son."

These customs were finally prohibited by Claudius, and strongly condemned by the councils of the Church, on account of the heathenish ceremonies attending them. But despite the fiat of Emperor and Church, the customs were so popular that they were never wholly abandoned.

ENGLAND'S CELEBRATION OF THE DAY.

In the "Merry Isle" of England, New Year's Day is not at present honored with much special observation. The hearty demonstrations of joy which there mark the Christmas season appear to exhaust the time and resources of a majority of the people, who by this day have betaken themselves to their customary avocations.

Still, as the festivities of the Christmas season do not properly terminate until "Twelfth-day," or the 6th of January, the first day of the year is not wholly neglected. In the northern counties, especially, this is the case; and there both New Year's Eve and New Year's Day are enlivened by a great deal of merry-making.

GIFTS AND SOUVENIRS.

In days of yore the giving and receiving of tokens of friendship were accompanied by hearty expressions of good-will, generally couched in the still-popular form of wishing "a happy New Year." It was sometimes the custom to pay these compliments at the door of the recipient, in the form of the song. But it was more usual for the house to be entered early in the morning by the younger of the neighbors, bearing the spiced-bowl, and addressing their hosts with the salutations of the season. The gifts were not necessarily of much intrinsic value. In the sixteenth century, it seems that the New Year's gift of a tenant to his landlord was usually in the shape of a capon. Another common present in those days was that of an orange stuck full of cloves. One of the most valuable presents was in the form of gloves, which were then much more costly than at present. Sometimes money wherewith to purchase the article, was given in its stead, and this was called glove money. Occasionally the money and the glove were both sent. In the beginning of the sixteenth century metallic pins were first brought into general use; and so novel and convenient were they, that they soon came to be in great demand as New Year's gifts for ladies. Sometimes money for their purchase was presented instead of the pins. This was called "pin-money," a term which has since passed into general acceptation. In Scotland it was the custom in old times for persons to send presents to their friends on New Year's Eve; but on the following day, when the donors called upon the recipients to wish them "A happy New Year," they would *ask* for gifts in return.

THE ENGLISH KINGS AND QUEENS

appear to have been particularly fortunate in the matter of receiving New Year's gifts.

The custom can be traced back to the reign of Henry IV, and Matthew Paris has even accused Henry III of extorting them openly from his subjects. There is still preserved a manuscript roll which shows that, in the reign of Philip and Mary, Cardinal Pole presented his sovereigns with a "sautie," having a cover of silver and gilt, and a representation in enamel of the story of Job. In return for this the Cardinal received two pots of silver and gilt, weighing 143¾ ounces. It has been said that the magnificent wardrobe of Queen Elizabeth was kept up by these New Year's contributions from her subjects. It is certain that during her reign the practice was carried to its greatest height. The presents received every year by the Queen were inscribed on a roll, which was signed by herself, and duly attested by the proper officers. The list of donors embraces men and women of every rank, from the great officers of state down to her Majesty's dustman. In all cases the Queen presented her generous subjects with a certain amount of plate in return, proportional in weight to the value of the gifts received by her. The exact weight of the plate received by each person was entered on the roll. James I, like his predecessor, received many gifts of money of considerable amount, but there was a great falling off in the number and value of the ornamental articles. One year King James received from the dignitaries of the Church and State the total of £1293 13s. 4d. in gold coin. No records of the gifts received and presented by Charles I have been preserved.

THE ANCIENT WASSAIL BOWL.

Among the popular customs of the New Year season in the olden time was the assembling of the family around a bowl of spiced ale, which was termed "lamb's wool." From this the master of the house would drink the healths of the others, and then pass it to them in turn. The expression "*Waes hael*"—which signifies "To your health"—was uttered at each potation; and from this circumstance the vessel containing the liquor came to be known as the *Wassail* or *Wassel Bowl*. The poor, to enable themselves to enjoy this sort of merry-making, were accustomed to go the rounds of the neighborhood, carrying a bowl decorated with ribbons, and begging something wherewith to fill it.

It is not surprising that the monks opened the doors of their monasteries to the Wassail-Bowl, which in their language was styled *Poculum Caritatis*. The abbot placed himself at the head of the table, and drank from the bowl to the health of all present, and each of them in turn then drank to the health of the others.

HOGMANAY IN SCOTLAND.

Although the old-fashioned Wassail-Bowl has long been a stranger to England, it was still in vogue in Scotland to within a recent period. Just at 12 o'clock on New Year's Eve the members of the family would each take a sip from the mixture of hot ale, spiced and sweetened, wishing the rest "A good health and a happy New Year, and many of them!" Then there was a general hand-shaking and sometimes a dance.

After this ceremony was concluded, the elder members of the family would sally forth, armed with a kettle of hot ale and an assortment of buns and cheese, making exchanges with similar parties whom they encountered, and rushing into the houses of their friends with loud and hearty wishes for future happiness. The party that arrived first at each house obtained what was called the "first-footing," and the good luck which befided the family in consequence was duly proportioned to the amount of buns and cheese which the visitors still retained.

New Year's Eve in Scotland is known as *Hogmanay*, a term which has puzzled antiquarians and philologists not a little. It is still the custom in the country districts, and in the more retired towns, for the children of the poor to have themselves arrayed in a monstrous sheet, arranged in front in the form of a deep pocket. Thus attired, they go forth on the morning of Hogmanay to gather up the cakes which, as they well know, the housewives have been preparing for several days in expectation of their coming. Arriving at the door, they cry out "Hogmanay," and receive their gifts.

THE MUMMERS IN SCOTLAND.

The favorite night for the operations of the *guisers* or *guizards*, as the "mummers" are called in Scotland, is New Year's Eve. The boys who take part in the ceremony array themselves in the old shirts of their fathers, and in fanciful head-rigs of brown paper. To these last is attached a sheet of paper, which falls down over the face and serves to conceal the features. Perforations are made at the proper places to permit the eyes, nose, and mouth to perform their functions.

Each *guiser* is attended by a squire, in the dress of a girl, with an old woman's cap upon his head and a broomstick in his hand. Each squire is always known as "Bessie." Singing is the principal occupation of these strolling masquerades, but in some places they engage in theatrical performances.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN FRANCE.

The passage of New Year's gifts between relatives and friends has fallen into decline in England; but in France the practice is still kept up. In Paris, especially, it is held in such high favor that the day has acquired the title of "*Le Jour d'Etrennes*." An immense business is done by the confectioners, the Rue des Lombards, in which they are principally located, being fairly blockaded for the last few days of the year by the wagons which are to bear the sweet things off to the provinces. Jewelry and fancy articles of all kinds are likewise in great demand. During the Bourbon days of the present century it was customary for every member of the royal family to make a present to the king. The people in these times would start forth early in the morning to pay their New Year's calls, visiting their relatives in the order of their relationship and after them their acquaintances, and interchanging with all their bonbons and other sweetmeats. The great point was made to anticipate each other's calls. In this employment passed the morning, followed by a dinner given to the entire family by some one of its members, the day being wound up with dancing, cards, and games of various kinds.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT HOME.

A glance at the New Year customs of our own country will show them to be greatly diversified, according to locality, and even entirely lacking in many places. As a general thing Christmas Day is celebrated so zealously that for the first day of the New Year there is but little left in the way of especial social enjoyments. In the New England States, where the old puritanical prejudices against Christmas still linger, the joy of the year finds a free expression on Thanksgiving Day. Yet the day is a legal holiday in most of the States; and in all of them, we believe, it is customary for families to observe the occasion.

In those localities in which the first day of the New Year is considered worthy of a special observance, the favorite method of complying with the demands of the occasion is by a series of New Year calls.

In New York city this custom has obtained its fastest hold; but in the Western cities, likewise, it is generally observed. In this good Quaker City it is not tolerated, being regarded as a bore and a nuisance, if nothing worse.

The denomination of Methodists in this country has long been accustomed to gather together for conference and prayer just as the old year is waning. These meetings are termed "watch-meetings," and the purposes for which they are held are certainly most appropriate to the occasion. The other Christian sects are beginning to follow the example.

But the custom in bidding farewell to the old year and in greeting the new which obtains more than any other all over the world, is that of a universal ringing of bells. Not only the huge, deep-mouthed bell in the tower, but the very dinner or call-bell in the pantry must be made to sound its loudest tones to aid in increasing the confusion of the hour. A perfect medley of noise, putting to shame the harmony of the "bell-ringers," reigns for the while. And then, to still further augment the clangor, comes the firing off of cannon, guns, and pistols, until your jarred ears are fairly deaf with the uproar.

Thus we in modern times have welcomed other incoming years, thus we will welcome 1869 to-night; and now, kind reader, good-bye, and a

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

MORTALITY.

THE HAND OF DEATH

The Ravages of Disease, Old Age, and Violence During the Year 1868.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Hand of Death for the First Six Months of 1868.

In the following table the number of deaths in each ward for the first six month is shown as compared with the mortality for the corresponding period of 1867, the figures being a compilation of the weekly reports of the Register:—

Wards.	*First rter*	*Second Quarter*	*Total six months in 1868.*	*Total six months in 1867*
1	135	118	253	259
2	193	160	353	346
3	101	75	176	199
4	153	149	302	360
5	134	114	248	261
6	59	58	117	187
7	198	186	384	351
8	98	98	196	222
9	89	82	171	188
10	107	102	209	224
11	85	83	168	158
12	84	70	154	143
13	81	78	159	190
14	90	82	181	239
15	194	199	393	430
16	81	90	171	196
17	121	109	230	199
18	125	112	237	230
19	196	200	396	344
20	282	217	449	421
21	51	55	106	132
22	69	75	144	141
23	83	57	140	178
24	135	112	247	179
25	64	42	106	128
26	140	130	270	294
27	155	205	360	466
28	17	11	28	.....
Unknown	129	119	248	222
Total	3408	3188	6596	6842

The Last Six Months.

Wards.	*Third Quarter.*	*Fourth Quarter.*	*Total 6 months, 1868.*	*Total 6 months, 1867.*
1	235	106	341	274
2	274	139	413	357
3	137	96	233	210
4	217	113	330	318
5	205	79	284	240
6	97	44	141	127
7	283	154	437	393
8	109	64	173	229
9	105	74	179	183
10	123	71	194	275
11	112	75	187	176
12	98	67	165	161
13	103	59	162	151
14	128	80	208	201
15	294	149	443	400
16	149	72	221	200
17	177	93	270	287
18	164	138	302	276
19	311	178	489	422
20	312	190	502	384
21	102	33	135	103
22	128	61	189	141
23	117	52	169	204
24	127	74	201	190
25	94	65	159	177
26	206	93	299	288
27	195	154	349	359
28	32	23	55	...
Unknown	178	108	186	267
Totals	4844	2713	7557	6993

The total for 1867 was 13,804; in 1866, it amounted to 16,803; 1865, to 17,169; and 1864, to 17,182.

In the following table are given the ages of the deceased for each quarter:—

Ages.	*1st Quar*	*2d Quar*	*3d Quar*	*4th Quar*	*Total 1868*	*Total 1867*
Under 1 yr.	884	916	1957	663	4420	4270
From 1 to 2 yrs.	233	217	552	212	1214	1041
2 " 5 "	185	202	254	243	884	927
5 " 10 "	98	95	113	67	373	466
10 " 15 "	75	63	65	56	259	225
15 " 20 "	103	74	91	83	351	396
20 " 30 "	372	341	354	275	1342	1416
30 " 40 "	324	319	347	272	1262	1172
40 " 50 "	296	216	309	241	1062	1024
50 " 60 "	240	224	228	156	845	935
60 " 70 "	237	189	244	175	845	847
70 " 80 "	222	202	179	170	773	658
80 " 90 "	114	106	106	80	406	350
90 " 100 "	22	25	21	11	79	72
100 " 110 "	3	2	5	1	11	6
Total	3408	3188	4844	2713	14153	13805

In the following table is given the number of males and females, adults and minors, and boys and girls, who died during the year:—

1868	*1st. q'r.*	*2d. quar.*	*3d quar.*	*4th. quar.*	*Total 1868.*	*Total 1867.*
Males	1793	1731	2489	1511	7524	7151
Females	1615	1457	2355	1468	6629	6654
Adults	1837	1623	1797	1441	6698	6446
Minors	1571	1565	1041	1332	7509	7359
Boys	885	887	1565	568	3905	3939
Girls	702	684	1472	762	3529	3450
Natives U.S	2490	2381	3811	2099	10,771	10,285
Foreign'n.	759	636	820	573	2788	2713
Colored	174	184	263	121	742	743

The Coroner's Report.

The Coroner presents the following statement of the business of his office during the year 1868:—

The total number of inquests held was 982.

The causes of death were:—

Homicides	39	Suicide by jumping out of window	4
Infanticides	94	Suicide by throwing under R. R. train	1
Intemperance and exposure	67	Injuries from falls	51
Accidentally shot	4	Injuries by being run over by wagons, carts, etc.	19
Do. suffocated	8	Hemorrhage	19
Do. drowned	67	Explosions of boil's.	6
Do. burned	14	Injur. by machinery	9
Do. poisoned	4	Failing of walls	10
Found drowned	61	Overcome by heat	79
Railroad accidents	38	Overlaid	7
Pass. R. R. accidents	13	Heart disease	55
Suicide by poison	11	Old age	7
Do. shooting	10		
Do. cutting throat	7		
Do. hanging	6		
Do. drowning	3		

The remaining deaths were caused by apoplexy, dropsy, consumption, spasms, convulsions, inanition, asphyxia, etc.

Homicides.—It will be seen that inquests were held in 39 cases of murder during the year. In 1867 the number was 28. The most atrocious case was that of little Mary Mohrmann, who was brutally outraged and killed on the 6th of September. The jury was in session several times, and notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions, no clue was obtained to the perpetrator of the horrible deed. Another case which created great excitement was that of Mrs. Mary E. Hill, who was killed in her home, northeast corner Tenth and Pine streets, on November 21. Six of the murders were the result of disturbances on the day of the State election.

Infanticides.—The number of cases of infanticides was 94, against 66 in the year 1867. This shows a fearful increase in the crime of child-murder, which is sufficient to excite considerable alarm in the community. It is almost impossible to prevent such crime by any laws which could be passed, but some legislative action might tend to considerably lessen the number of "innocents" who are slaughtered by unnatural mothers.

Excessive Heat.—The "heated term" last July is well remembered by our citizens, and, with the exception of the year 1866, was the cause of the death of more people in the same length of time than ever before in the history of Philadelphia. The number of inquests held was 79, which does not include many cases which were certified by physicians.

Ripe Old Age.—Among the inquests held was one on the body of Mrs. Roddy Patterson, a colored woman, who died at her residence, No. 628 Pine street, Nov. 3, and was said to have been 111 years old.

The "Morgue."—The attention of City Councils has been frequently called to the erection of a "Morgue." Such an institution is in successful operation in several other cities, and has been found to be a great convenience to the public. The building should be in a central locality, so that it can be reached readily from all parts of the city. The advantages to be derived from a "Morgue" have been so fully and frequently set forth, that a repetition of them here would be useless. City Councils have now appointed a committee to take charge of the subject, and it is to be hoped that the matter will be finally settled in a short time.

Office Accommodations.—Everybody who has business at the office of the Coroner must see the necessity of better accommodations. Many investigations of great importance are made. In numerous instances there are twelve or fifteen witnesses. The Coroner, jury, witnesses, reporters, and other parties interested in a case are huddled together in a small, badly ventilated apartment, in a basement, and frequently kept there for several hours at a time, at much personal inconvenience and risk to health. The attention of City Councils is respectfully called to this subject, with the hope that it will meet with due consideration.

Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL DANIELS, Coroner.
JAMES M. FLETCHER, Deputy Clerk.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Dec. 31 1868.

Money continues in good demand, and the rates are higher. Call loans are quoted at 7@9 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 9@12 per cent. per annum. The Stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government securities were a fraction lower. 105¾ was bid for 10 40s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48 94-100@49¼, a decline of ¼; Lehigh Valley at 55¼, no change; Catawissa preferred at 32 a decline of ¼; and Camden and Amboy at 129¼, an advance of ¼; 44 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 66 for Norristown; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 23 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chestnut and Walnut; and 10 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Commercial sold at 57, no change; 240 was bid for North America; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 110 for Northern Liberties; 30 for Mechanics'; 57 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; and 69 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull. 28¾ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; 10 for Schuylkill Navigation common; and 20 for preferred do.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 3 series	106½	4 sh Read RR	49
$400 do. 2 ser	106	3 sh Leh V	55½
$3,000 do. 3 ser	107	300 sh Cata Pf	33
$1000 do. 2 ser	106	100 sh Oil Cr&Al R	40
$200 City 6s, New	100¼	6 sh C & Am	1 99½
$1000 Leh RR Lnk	83	19 sh Com'l Bk	57
$1000 Leh V R 6s	92		

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, quote this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	134¼	11·02 A. M.	135¼
10·15 "	134¼	11·20 "	134¾

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110¾@110¾; do., 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107¼@107¼; do. July, 1865, 110¼@110½; do. July, 1867, 110¾@111¼; do. 1868, 110¼@111½; 10-40s, 105½@105¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134¼@134¾.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 110¾@110¾; 5-20s, 1864, 107¼@107½; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 107¾@108; July, 1865, 110¼@111; do., 1867, 110¾@111¼; do. 1868, 111@111¼; 10-40s, 105½@105¾. Gold, 134¼@134¾.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	158¼	West. Union Tel.	33¾
N. Y. and E. R.	38¼	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	100¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	97¾	Toledo & Wabash	58½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87½	Mil. & St. Paul com.	68¼
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	83½	Adams Express	48
Chi. and N.W. com	81½	Wells, Fargo Exp.	25½
Chi. and N.W. pref.	83½	United States Exp.	45
Chi. and R. I. R.	118¼	Pennessee 6s, new	69¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	113½	Gold	134½
Pacific Mail S. Co.	118½	Market steady.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec 31.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $42 ₱ ton.

The Flour market is almost at a stand-still, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots to supply the immediate wants of the home consumers, including superfine at $5@5 75; extras at $6@6·50; Northwestern extra family at $7·25@8; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at $8·75@10·50; and fancy brands at $11@13, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7·50@8 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market still continues its feature of dullness, and only 1500 bushels were taken by the local millers, who purchase chiefly of prime lots at $1 90@$2 05 for red; $2·10 for amber; and $1·80 for No. 1 spring. Rye is steady, with sales of 400 bushels Western at $1·60. Corn remains quiet, but prices are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 85@90c., according to dryness; 1500 bushels old yellow at $1·10; and 1000 bushels new white at 85@87c. Oats are without improvement; sales of 3000 bushels dark and light Western at 70@75c. 1000 bushels Seitz's Rye Malt sold at $1·65.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—Business is almost at a stand. Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very dull and neglected; no sales. Corn firm; prime white, afloat 85@90c; yellow, 86@88c. Oats dull and no sales. Rye—no sales and dull. Provisions unchanged. Business will be generally suspended to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 118; Reading, 98; Canton Co., 48; Erie, 39; Cleveland and Toledo, 101; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 113½; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 87½; New York Central, 159½; Illinois Central, 141½; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia 6s, 55½; Hudson River, 134; 5-20s, 1862, 110½; do. 1864, 107⅞; do. 1865, 107⅞; do. new, 111½; 10-40s, 105¾. Gold, 134¾. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109¾.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Militia Disturbances in Arkansas—Driving the Savages on the Plains—Bankruptcy in St. Louis.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Unsettled Condition of Things in the State.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 31.—Accounts from Augusta, Ark., represent that a portion of the State is still very unsettled, and there is no security for life or property. A Mr. Rutter, a Northerner, who recently arrived there with the intention of opening an extensive dry goods trade in that locality, received notice from the Ku-klux to leave the State within twenty-four hours, and he arrived here yesterday on his return to New York. He had ordered goods very extensively from New York and Philadelphia, which he has been compelled to telegraph to have stopped.

Doings of the Militia.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 31.—Generals Babcock and Porter had nothing whatever to do with investigating the militia question in this State. Excitement in the counties under martial law is subsiding, but a fearful state of affairs still exists. General Upham rules everything in Woodruff and the surrounding counties with a high hand. The commanding officer of the militia in Drew county was obliged to call on the citizens to prevent his own force from pillaging the town.

Rain has been falling constantly for four days, the roads are in a bad condition, and the river is rising.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

More Defaulting—Bankruptcy in Missouri—Advices from the Plains.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—Rumors from the United States District Attorney's office state that a prominent Government official is a defaulter to the Government to the amount of sixty thousand dollars.

Dr. Cornelius was seriously injured yesterday by the explosion of a vulcanizing machine that he was experimenting with.

The liabilities of Parker H. French, bankrupt, amount to $88,345.

A number of business men applied to-day for the benefits of the Bankrupt act, among them the Rosenstein Brothers.

Dr. Gill, just arrived from Fort Wallace, states that there is great indignation there against Captain Butler for failing to capture sixty lodges of Indians at Ackorary creek, as he might easily have done. Colonels Carpenter and Graham have left Fort Wallace in pursuit of the same red-skins. A chief named Santanta was captured and hung.

Crime.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The daughter of Abson, the wife poisoner, who escaped the gallows by suicide, only fifteen years of age, is under arrest in Jersey City, on a charge of murdering her illigitimate offspring yesterday.

John W. Mix is under arrest in Newark, New Jersey, on suspicion of having fired William Titus' bakery last Saturday.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 31—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; and for account, 92¾. U. S. Five-twenties, 74½. American stocks steady. Erie, 20¾. Illinois Central, 95½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31—A.M.—Cotton active; the sales of to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 87,000 bales, including for export 12,000, and for speculation 16,000 bales. The stock in port is 352,000 bales, of which 82,000 are American. Corn, 37s. 6d.@ 37s. 9d. Refined Petroleum quiet and steady.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Whale Oil, £37.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 31—P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; and for account, 92¾@92¼. Railways firm. Illinois Central, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31—P. M.—The stock of Cotton afloat is 265,000 bales, of which 105,000 are American. Pork firmer and higher at 90s. Bacon, 53s. 6d. Lard, 65s. Tallow, 48s. Cotton at Havre firmer both on the spot and afloat; quoted on the spot at 136f.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HILL MURDER.

Trial of George S. Twitchell, Jr.—Close of the Testimony—The Arguments.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges Brewster and Ludlow.—District-Attorneys Sheppard and Hagert, and Richard Ludlow, Esq., for the Commonwealth. T. P. Ransford, J. T. Pratt, C. H. T. Collis, John O'Byrne, and Wm. B. Mann, Esqs., counsel for the prisoner.

This morning a large and unruly crowd assembled at the court house door, and so besieged it that entrance required a desperate struggle. The prisoner has changed nothing in manner or look since the first day of the trial. This, the twelfth of this trial, was introduced by the four little dogs, who were confined in the dock like four little conspirators, and afterwards given in evidence to the jury, and appeared very much as the inanimate objects that preceded them, remaining crouched and spiritless. They were two very pretty poodles, one Mexican greyhound, and a black terrier.

After an hour's delay the Commonwealth's testimony in rebuttal was resumed.

William Allison, a builder; Dr. McCreig, Daniel Wolff, Mrs. Hipple, Mr. Henry Garrett, Mr. Stagers, Thomas McGrath, Joseph P. Sickham, Alderman Conrow, and Thomas F. Barger, were examined in regard to Mr. Gilbert's good character.

Officer Warnock recalled—I went to the house at Tenth and Pine streets to ascertain whether it was impossible to hear the locking of the door from the inside; Mr. Stephens went outside and I opened the door from the inside, first by the latch alone, and then by unlocking and raising the latch at the same time, and I also unlocked it without turning the handle; Mr. Stephens came in, and Mr. Atkinson, who had been with me, went out, and the same thing was repeated; then I went out, leaving them inside, and I could hear the key turned while I was standing on the step and on the pavement; the lock seems to be perfectly dry, so that I believe it impossible to turn it without producing a creaking sound; I turned it in various ways; it could hardly be heard if carts and cars were passing, and there was a great noise in the street.

Cross-examined—I tried it with Officer Thorpe; I stood on the outside and said I heard it, he did not tell me he hadn't turned it; it was quite the other way.

J. H. Stephens sworn—Testified that he was with Officer Warnock when these experiments were made, and corroborated his testimony in this regard.

Cross-examined—The witness said that when he went there he did not know what the object was; Officer Thorpe let him in, but not paying particular attention, he did not notice whether the door was unlocked by the officer.

J. L. Atkinson testified to the same point.

Here the defense asked leave to examine Dr. Mitchell in regard to a stain on the jamb of the dining room door, which was not objected to. The Doctor took the stand, and said the spot on the door jam I cut off and examined it microscopically, and I can now swear that it is not blood.

Dr. Levis recalled by the Commonwealth to show that it was not an impossibility to inflict the wounds upon Mrs. Hill's skull with such a poker as the one already introduced, without distorting the latter.

Mr. Mann objected, on the ground that it was not rebuttal.

The Court, however, thought the testimony admissible, and the doctor proceeded:—I saw the wounds that were inflicted upon Mrs. Hill's head; I think those wounds could have been inflicted by the poker without its being misshapen or bent; all that condition of her head, except the complete fracture of the skull, could have been inflicted by the poker; if the tongue of the poker had been driven through the brain the brain need not have remained upon it; the temporal bone of the skull could have been broken by the heel or tongue of the poker without distorting that heel or tongue.

Cross-examined—I am sure that the poker need not necessarily have been bruised if it came in contact with some hair or some integument before coming to the skull.

Question by a Juror—If a rod will make an impression on a piece of iron, will it not make an impression on any skull you ever saw? Answer—I think so, sir.

Conrad Smith sworn—My name is Conrad Smith; I am the man who worked for old Mrs. Hill up to her death; the last time I worked for her was on the Saturday before her death; I went there about 8 o'clock in the day, rang the bell, and I think was let in by Mrs Hill.

Mr. Mann—I would like to know what the object of this man's testimony is.

Mr. Hagert—It is to rebut the presumption raised by the the defense, proving that this man used to go to Mrs. Hill's house, was known by the dogs, and was perfectly at home there; which inference was that possibly this man may have committed the murder.

Mr. Mann disclaimed any intention to give rise to such an inference.

The Court thought the testimony strictly admissible, and the witness proceeded:—

I was there on the Saturday before she was murdered; on that Sunday I was sick, and did not leave my house that day; I am married; I met my wife at Mrs. Hill's, where she used to live.

Cross-examined—I am now sixty-three years old; my wife has been married to me seven months; Mrs. Hill always paid me from her purse or from up stairs, wherever her money was; before old Mr. Hill died she promised to give me a house if he made a good will for her; but the promise was good for nothing.

Mr. Mann—Didn't you court her? Didn't you want her to marry

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Grant's Next Battle.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Government now employs over sixteen thousand office-holders in collecting, accounting, and paying the revenue and expenditures of some twenty-five thousand other officers, and the interest on the public debt. The temptations and opportunities for dishonesty in this branch of the service exceed those in all the others combined. The majority of the people believe, with good reason, that rottenness and corruption reek in the Departments of Customs and Internal Revenue, and that in these fields will lie President Grant's earliest and most urgent opportunities for reform. The causes of this corruption are manifold. At first we were willing to assign as a leading one the novelty of the internal revenue system. But the internal revenue taxes have now been in operation long enough for the modes of prevention, as well as of stealing under it, to be reduced to a system. If this has not been done it is due not to the novelty of the system, but to the negligence of those who administer it. The internal revenue system was organized by the Hon. George S. Boutwell, as chief of the bureau, and most of the obstacles arising from its novelty were overcome under his vigorous and efficient administration. The administration of Andrew Johnson has been one long effort to use the appointments in the revenue and customs service as bribes to buy up supporters for his political policies. This has been the main cause of dishonesty in the collection of revenues. For the moment it was understood, as it has now for three years been, that no official, however honest, would be retained who opposed the President's Reconstruction policies, nor, however corrupt, be removed if he supported them, it was public notice to all to "steal all they could, and stand by the President." Behind Commissioner Rollins and Secretary McCulloch there has been for three years the marplot hand of Andrew Johnson, interfering with and overruling every effort to secure honesty; for it has been a common coincidence that those who were most ready to agree with the President, in order to keep office, were most ready to sell the revenues for their private profit. It is impossible to know, therefore, whether McCulloch and Rollins are deficient in executive ability or not, since they have had no opportunity to execute their own policies. But the majority of the customs officers and internal revenue assessors, from Maine to California, being selected from those who have sold their convictions to get office, have, with the same ease, prostituted their official powers to get money. The difficulty is not, as the President untruly charges in his message, that these officers collect the revenue and do not pay it over. An ordinary mode of swindling the Government is for the collector to accept, on his own account, a third or fourth of the tax to which the Government is entitled, and allow the distiller or other tax-payer to escape the remainder of the tax by a false return. Another mode is to make seizures, and then effect compromises, in which a thousand dollars paid to the collector or district attorney has more influence to settle the case than $20,000 paid as tax to the Governmen.. The whole system of seizures by informers is of very doubtful expediency and economy. For the informers, having as large pecuniary interest in the transaction as the distillers, and consisting often of men of at least no better character, go into the business as a speculation. They work every seizure as a placer for plunder, not as officers in the interest of the Government. They so often use corrupt means to secure a profitable compromise, or the conviction of some obstinate party who refuses to compromise, that a pretended effort to collect a tax becomes a criminal conspiracy to defraud the tax-payer.

When the Government begins by bribing and buying informers and witnesses, it ought to remember that it will only secure the services of its agents in case the criminals whom they are prosecuting shall not bid higher. The moment their bribe covers the informer's fees the case will be settled to suit them. The whole system of giving informers a distributive share—a third or half of the property seized—tends to endless corruption. Take the Collector of the Port, for instance. He receives a salary of $6400 to pay for his services towards collecting so much of the revenues as are paid without seizure, while his distributive shares or fees as an informer in the seizure cases amount to over $30,000 a year. His perquisites in these plunder cases are five times his salary, and considerably more than the salary of the President of the United States. But what he receives from these cases is but a small share of the whole plunder divided. The Naval Officer comes in for an annual income of forty thousand dollars from the same source. The Surveyor of the Port and the hundreds of subordinate inspectors and other officers by whom these seizures are worked up all have their shares. As these officers make five times as much out of violations of the law as they do out of its obedience, five times as much of their attention is given to seeing the law violated as to seeing it obeyed. Here opens another system of corruption. Importers, knowing that customs officers can by a seizure put them to about as much loss in an unjust case as in a just one, prefer to retain and pay certain officers of the Custom House, and so avoid all seizures, whether guilty or innocent.

The discovery, the other day, that certain firms had imported over half a million dollars' worth of silks, under pretense that they were window shades, shows one of the modes of swindling rendered possible by corruption in the Custom House. Of course, only a few of the packages of goods imported can be actually opened and examined. It is supposed, however, that if out of twenty packages the appraiser examines two at random, he may safely pass the others. But if the importer can, by a card or a wink, designate to the appraiser's clerk which packages he shall examine, the two examined will be window shades, while the others will be silks.

Twenty columns of this paper would not suffice to detail minutely the various modes which corruption in the Custom House and Internal Revenue Department assumes. The loftiest fiction ever put forth by the pen of genius was the recent statement of Mr. Sargent, Commissioner of Customs, that the collection of the duties was never more honestly done than now. It was never more corrupt. In both departments the Government is losing fifty millions a year, and the people twice that sum, by these corruptions.

What will General Grant do to check them? We believe he will drive the thieves out of the revenue service, as he drove the cotton-traders and soldier-swindlers out of his camps before Vicksburg, as Christ drove out the money-changers from the Temple. If members of Grant's own family could not trade in cotton within his lines, we have full faith that no leeches will suck at the public revenues under his administration. The first eminent fitness President Grant will display for this duty will be rigid organization. There will be no more division of responsibilities between divers officials, so that ultimate responsibility shall rest nowhere. We believe that Grant will appoint his Secretary of the Treasury, and hold him responsible for the fitness of all his subordinates. By a prompt and judicious system of removals in every case of failure in administration, purity and efficiency could be secured from the highest officer to the lowest. We need for this great reform first and chiefly the organizing mind and honest, firm will of President Grant.

Plainly Answered.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

A correspondent, writing from Columbus, Ohio, asks:—

* * "And now a few of us would like to have *your* opinion as to the causes which led to our defeat, and would like the same in print if you have no objection to thus giving it."

To our friends we make this reply, believing it to be correct in fact and position:—

First, we had the strongest man in the country to contend against in Grant, and another strong one in Colfax, against whom the only thing to be said was that he had been a Know Nothing. But as Blair had been a Know Nothing and a Republican, the opposition had us even in that. Grant was strong. He had succeeded in leading an army to victory. To be sure, his victory was at a most frightful cost, but the people of America have not yet learned the true difference between a *genius* and a *butcher*, who had but to lead up men and see them shot down till the enemy gave up from exhaustion.

Besides this, Grant had been endorsed and named for the office by many Democrats, including the chairman of the Democratic National Committee and his private mouthpiece. He was and is in sympathy with the bondholders, and these people take care of their own.

The Democratic campaign was badly managed—the Republican campaign was managed admirably. They outbrained us. The Democrats, as a general thing, believed one thing, wished for one thing, and talked another. They defended rather than attacked. The only gains made by our people were where they attacked boldly and persistently.

The holding of the convention in New York was suicidal. Scores of delegates came here with hardly money enough to last two days. The allurements of the city were too strong. They ran out of money. This is an expensive city to stay in—that is, if you would see all of it. The successful managers of that convention wanted gold interest on bonds more than Democratic victories, and they invested accordingly.

The action of the Southern delegates hurt the Democratic cause greatly. They complimented Johnson till they beat Pendleton, a strong man, identified with the West, whose present and future interests are with the South against New England avarice graspingness. They played smart till they beat themselves. And their leading men, with pardons and credentials sandwiched, talked too much. They were better warriors than politicians. They should have come up from the South like men of dignity—held their peace—helped their best friends, the Western men—voted with their friends from natural interests, and then gone home and worked for the victory within reach.

It was by the Republicans made to appear to the people that the South was doing all the managing, no matter what were the real facts of the case. The Republicans had more papers, more political pulpit orators, more persistent, outrageous liars than we had, and the majority of witnesses, swearing even to a known falsehood, generally win. The result would have been different had the convention been held in the West, out of the reach of bondholders' money—if there had been less talk and more work—if the entire Democratic party had not been given over to the bondholders, and to men who originally wanted Grant, and who intend to go to him yet.

If the delegates had acted solely for the people, for the States, for the Constitution; if they had not, to so great an extent, been willing to sell out to the very interests they were sent to fight; if brave, bold, determined, earnest Democrats, who from the first had been in favor of equal taxation and equality of States; if the management of the grand plan of the campaign had not been given so much to those who so often had sold and betrayed the Democracy; if the fight had been from flank to flank, from right to left, by brigades, battalions, and companies—one steady, continuous, aggressive attacking of a cunning, unscrupulous, and vulnerable opposition—we should have won the day.

But for all this, we made a good fight, and by 1872 will have learned wisdom sufficient to win the fight, restore the Democracy to power, and save the country.

Mr. Fisk, Jr., in a New Role.

From the N. Y. Times.

With the most profound regard for Mr. James Fisk, Jr., that is to say, such regard as his public performances warrant us in feeling for him, we feel constrained to think he has made a mistake in rushing into print. His card, which we printed on Tuesday, is not calculated to raise him in public esteem, or to vindicate his conduct from censure, in the arrest and treatment of Mr. Bowles. And it is quite certain to create the impression that he knows little of English grammar, and still less of good manners or the decencies of speech and of life. Mr. Fisk, Jr., may not think very much of this, or of any impressions the public may entertain in regard to him; and if his operations were to be hereafter confined to Erie and other railroads, perhaps he would be right. It does not make much odds to a man who bags his million as coolly and as easily as Mr. Fisk, Jr., has been in the habit of doing, and who jugs an editor who talks irreverently about him, without the slightest let or hindrance, what anybody may think of his English or his manners.

But Mr. Fisk, Jr., is about to enter upon a new field. He is about to become a great patron and supporter of the arts—a devotee of the Muses—one of the great pillars and ornaments of the sublime temple of genius and art which his country hopes to erect for the admiration of mankind. Now, there is certainly a prejudice in the public mind, which Mr. Fisk, Jr., would be wiser to respect than to contemn, in favor of a great patron and minister of art being able to write grammatically and to express himself as well as to deport himself generally like a gentleman, rather than a boor. Mr. Fisk's card indicates no sort of respect for this prejudice, but rather defies and affronts it. It will, we fear, create the impression that Mr. Fisk should employ a private tutor, or in some other way cultivate a little familiarity with the English grammar and dictionary, and the rudiments, at least, of writing, before presenting himself to the world as a distinguished patron of the arts.

As we have already said, we see nothing of any great outrage or tyrannical wrong in the arrest of Mr. Bowles for libel. The liberties of the American people are not endangered either by the arrest itself, or by the manner in which it was made; and nobody will laugh more heartily than Mr. Bowles himself at such pretensions. We have no doubt he will forgive all that, since the publication of Mr. Fisk's card, which is much more likely to move him to pity and contempt than to anger or alarm.

Mr. Butler's explanatory letter, though it evinces a spirit of resentment and spleen against Mr. Bowles for which we see no occasion or call, is a much more straightforward and creditable performance than the card of the gentleman for whom Mr. Butler seems ambitious of acting as sponsor and champion. If all its statements are correct, and we presume they are, his letter relieves the affair of some of its most unpleasant features. Mr. Fisk, Jr., would do well to hand over his literary and artistic matters wholly to Mr. Butler, and go back himself to his Erie corner: it is there he shines most and appears to the best advantage—though that, we fear, will sound like damning Mr. Fisk, Jr., with very faint praise.

Pisciculturul Protection.

From the N. Y. World.

The Fish Commissioners from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania, together with sundry professional and private fish-breeders and amateurs, met in convention at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on last Tuesday evening. It may be premised that these delegates generally are gentlemen of culture beyond pisciculture, and that they thoroughly understand what they are talking about in this convention. The general object, too, which they have in view is an interesting one to read and talk about. There is something fairly fascinating in the unlimited piscatorial production which the fish-farmers' programme promises—the actual performance in our own day of the miracle of the five loaves and the few small fishes a thousand-fold in a thousand places. We are even told that shad, instead of being scarce, shall be so plentiful that they can be spread as manure on farms. The people are to be fed to the full with fish. The musical horn which is now blown in certain wards on Friday only shall make the whole metropolis melodious every morning in the week, and fish will be so plentiful and so cheap as to be fairly forced upon every table at every meal.

Now, this piscatorial promise, which would vitally concern a community of cats, seems of very little account to the general public. It mainly interests Mr. Seth Green and other successful pisciculturists, who have made the matter of artificial fish-breeding a study and decided profit, and who should not ask State legislatures to pass laws to protect and appropriate moneys to encourage what is a purely private enterprise. But we are told that salmon and trout are nearly out of market, and are held so highly as to be beyond the reach of all but the rich, and that shad, which were once sold for twenty-five cents the fish, now command one dollar. Well, what then? Flour, which was sold not long ago for six dollars the barrel, brings sixteen dollars now, and poultry is sold for nearly as much per pound as chickens used to bring per pair. Shall we, therefore, have "protection" for the poultry-producers and grain-raisers of the country? If Mr. Seth Green or any other man can produce salmon, shad, and trout by the millions, it is clearly for his profit to do so, and that without the aid of the Government or the State. This "protection" business, after being fairly run into the ground, is now extending to the water. By-and-by the clams of Cohasset will cry out for protection; the porgies of Massachusetts Bay will set forth that, whereas they are ignominiously carted afield to fructify the bean crop, the porgy of San Francisco is esteemed so great a luxury as to bring twenty-five cents per pound, and protection will be demanded to bring the Eastern fish up to the San Francisco price and standard; the Oregon and Californian salmon will protest against their own cheapness as compared with the dearness of the Maine product, and call for protection. Clearly, if the Fish Commissioners can do what they say they can do—if they can fill our houses as well as our rivers with fish—they should set about it. But they confess that they cannot do it without legislative protection and pecuniary encouragement, and the extracts which we printed on Tuesday show that with these things fish-farming is, as yet, a failure: the people will not obey the fish laws; the corporations refuse to cut holes in their dams; the spawn put into the Connecticut river by State appropriations came to several thousand dollars, and came literally to nothing else. On the other hand, the reports of individual enterprises in pisciculture are highly favorable; the fish-farmers raise spawn and small fry, and sell the same to "the amateurs and others interested in pisciculture" at a very great profit, and they do not need our advice to keep on doing so for an indefinite period. But this business of asking "protection" by means of laws and public money in the way of "appropriations," to carry on the fish business, is wholly impolitic and certainly improper, and if it is encouraged we shall next have the chicken-raisers of New Jersey and the bean-bakers of Massachusetts calling conventions to demand protection.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Its Extent, Arrangement, Government, and Something About its Business.

London Cor. Hartford (Conn.) Post.

* * It is a great affliction to have much money. One never has any peace until he gets rid of it. Here now this great bank can hardly sleep nights for fear somebody will be thieving its treasures. It has a company of soldiers come down from the Tower of London every night to stand guard within its walls. And as for the daylight hours, why it has its whole force of work-people, 1200 strong, ready to fly to arms in any emergency, they being organized and disciplined as a military force, and every man knowing his exact place should an alarm be raised. And you may go clear around that four acres of granite, and you cannot find a single outside window. It is all wall and nothing else. And all the way around are stones so arranged that they can be suddenly displaced for the protusion of rifles. And when you are visiting the interior, as you pass from room to room, bells ring and guards fly about until you might think they had taken you for a king and were paying you honor, but that isn't it a bit. It is because you are probably a thief and will be pocketing thousand-pound notes or great bars of gold, if you have a chance. And they never permit you to enter the vaults where the bullion is except in the presence of a director of the bank. With us the President himself went, we being more than ordinarily suspicious characters, I suppose; for while a clergyman, by virtue of his office and pretensions, is under special pledges not to steal, by virtue of his poverty he is under uncommon temptation to do it. When we went into the room where their coin and bank notes are gathered in almost fabulous sums, the treasury, four men watched us, with I do not know how many more hidden behind screens and doors. And when they put into my hand a package worth $5,000,000 in gold, I wondered that the entire building did not quake. They expected me to quake, I presume, but I didn't half as much as I do when I draw my monthly salary at home. Now, what is the use of being immensely rich and living in perpetual consternation, like that great bank? I would not change places with it for the world. The President of the concern has a great salary. I was told (I was about to put down here how much, but do not dare trust my memory on the subject, but name any figure you please and it is more than that), but what is that to peace of mind?

They have wonderful balances to this bank, balances that know more than men do, for in weighing coin, if any pieces are of underweight, the machine detects it forthwith, and discharges the under-weights into a receptacle all by themselves, while the full-weights are sent in another direction.

The bank does its own printing, too, and does it splendidly, using machines for numbering and registering that can do everything except speak.

Some 300,000 persons go annually to the counters of this bank to receive dividends. I think they ought to rotate, and give us all one opportunity before we die. But England is a rather feudal country, and once in always in seems to be the rule from the Queen down.

When they had told me their big stories till they saw I was in a perfectly receptive state of mind, and wide open to anything, they said that they used to have there, in their employ, a man seven feet high, and that he was in such fear the anatomists would be after him as a curiosity, after his death, that he begged to be buried in the court yard of the bank, and was, which teaches us that much height, like much money, or excess in any direction, is a curse, as I said before.

I left the vast building in a perfectly dazed condition, confused by the enormous and unaccustomed figures and facts which they had dispensed to me, perfectly turned round by the many rooms, halls, and staircases through which I had been led, wondering how any one in England could be poor, with such a mighty affair as that making money in full run all the time, speculating as to what rank among human occupations ought in fact to be assigned to this handling of money, and sure that my pockets were just as empty as when I went it.

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All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

And Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

12 1 tfrp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

5 29 PHILADELPHIA.

A. B. WARDEN,

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO

No. 1029 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Jewelry,

Sterling Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. [12 8 1mrp

E. P. ADAIR

(Late of the firm of Smyth & Adair, No. 1128 Chestnut street),

MANUFACTURER OF

SILVER PLATED WARE,

No. 124 S. ELEVENTH St.,

12 17 13trp PHILADELPHIA

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JACOB HARLEY

JEWELLER,

12 1 1mrp No. 622 MARKET Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY AND WEDDING

PRESENTS.

WILSON & STELLWAGEN,

No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES,

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, BRIDAL SILVER, MUSICAL BOXES, AND FINE FRENCH CLOCKS.

All of which we are offering AT REDUCED RATES. 12 17 14t

HOLIDAY GOODS.

EDWARD CHRISTMANN

OFFERS A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES,

DRESSING CASES, PERFUMERY, TOILET REQUISITES, CUTLERY, ETC. ETC.

ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

EDWARD CHRISTMANN,

12 16 14trp No. 702 CHESNUT Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 15

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ESTATE OF JOHN HOCK.

The widow of said decedent, FRANCISCES HOCK, has filed her petition with appraisement of personal property to the amount of $296 which she elects to retain under the act of April 14 1851, etc., and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, January 9, 1869 unless exceptions be filed thereto. THOMAS J. CLAYTON,

12 24 thstu 5t Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM EAGER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE W. FRANAS and JOSEPH B. SUBERS, Executors of the Estate of WILLIAM EAGER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, January 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 408 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

12 24 thstu5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH and THOMAS WOOD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS S. and JOSEPH WOOD, surviving administrators of the estate of JOSEPH WOOD, deceased, and of MARIA WOOD and THOMAS S. WOOD, administrators of estate of THOMAS WOOD, deceased, acting as agents for the heirs of said estates, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, January 4, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at the office of Wood's Estate, No. 138 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 2 thstu5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.

Y. P. M.

Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia markets, and it is sold at the low rate of $6 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,

11 5 2p PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

SONOMA WINE COMPANY

Established for the sale of

Pure California Wines.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines,

WHITE, CATAWBA, SHERRY, ANGELICA

CLARET, PORT, MUSCATEL, CHAMPAGNE,

AND

PURE GRAPE BRANDY,

Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

HAHN & QUAIN, Agents, 12 11f

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

405 CHESNUT STREET.

OLD RYE HOTEL.

LUNCH OF VENISON, and other Game in Season, every day from 10½ to 12 M.

12 9 1m ROBERT BLACK.

MIDDLE TEMPLE

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

No. 116 South SIXTH Street.

12 9 1m H. REINHARD, Proprietor.

GEORGE ZIELLEY,

Formerly Fitzwater & Zielley,

Filbert street, above Eighth street, has opened the old stand,

N. W. COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS., where he will be glad to see his friends.

12 11 1m GEORGE ZIELLEY.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no flues or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

GROCERIES, ETC.

PRIME LAGUAYRA,

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA,

ORDICE MOCHA, and

AFRICAN COFFEES

ON SALE AT

Fairthorne's Tea Warehouses,

Nos. 205 North NINTH and 1036 MARKET Street,

12 21 1m Near Bingham Hotel.

FRESH FRUITS & PRESERVES.

Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins; Currants, Citron, Oranges, Prunes, Figs, etc. Every description of Groceries, suitable for the Holidays.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS,

A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc.

Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER streets Philadelphia.

DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

2 22 1 Also, WOOL SACKS.

COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

No. 103 JONES' Alley.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Ann Lawless, 28 years old, residing at No. 725 Shippen street, fell in the yard of her residence yesterday, and broke an arm. John F. Zeitzman, 19 years old, residing at No. 1002 Benner place, had one of his hands caught in the machinery yesterday at Merrick's foundry, and severely lacerated. Both the sufferers were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The North German barque Jenny, Captain A. Henrici, bound hence to Bremen, arrived at the Breakwater on the evening of the 24th instant, and First Lieutenant C. A. Abbey, commanding the United States revenue steamer Miami, finding the barque close in shore in an exposed position, with three anchors ahead, and a strong northwest gale blowing, and the vessel moreover in danger of being driven ashore in the event of a change of a few points in the wind, she having no room to veer chain, he was requested by Captain Henrici to lay by him all night, which the Lieutenant very willingly agreed to, and the next morning, with the same gale still blowing, the Miami towed the barque off shore, and out to sea clear of all danger, afterwards taking off the pilot. Captain Henrici has written a letter of thanks to Lieutenant Abbey and his officers for the assistance rendered by the cutter.

—A meeting of Methodist clergymen took place yesterday morning at the Methodist Book House, on Arch street, near Tenth. Rev. J. Walker Jackson was called to the chair and Rev. S. W. Thomas appointed secretary. The proceedings were commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. Cook. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Gray, Rev. S. W. Thomas, Rev. Mr. Lybrand, Rev. Mr. Edwards, and others. A committee was appointed to prepare a paper in reference to the death of Mr. Johns. Rev. Dr. Cook, Rev. Mr. Gray, and Rev. Mr. Murphy are the committee. A committee was also appointed to attend the funeral of the deceased, consisting of Rev. Mr. Elliott, Rev. Mr. Turner, Rev. Mr. Murphy, Rev. Mr. McGlocheran, Rev. Mr. Lybrand, Rev. Wm. McCombs. The committee were instructed to prepare their paper, and have a copy sent to the family of the deceased, and published in the *Home Journal;* and that the action of the meeting will be reported to the Preachers' Meeting. After prayer the meeting adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134⅝.

—The Legislature of Alabama adjourns *sine die* to day.

—The letter carriers of New York appeared in uniform yesterday.

—There were 368 fires in Chicago during the present year, entailing a loss of $2,964,785.

—The County Court of St. Louis yesterday appropriated $10,000 to the poor of that city.

—The late Mrs. Augustus Dickens, of Chicago, left real and personal property worth $3800.

—The Committee on Appropriations is busily engaged in maturing bills for the action of Congress.

—The Fish Commissioners appointed by the Legislatures of several States met in New York city yesterday.

—Morley Clark died in Richmond yesterday, aged 121 years and 6 months. He was a wagoner in the Revolutionary war.

—Commissioner Rollins has issued a circular in regard to the repacking and reinspection of certain qualities of tobacco in bulk packages.

—$709,000 in treasure was shipped from San Francisco yesterday, of which amount $529,000 comes to New York. The balance goes to England.

—Two men have been arrested at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and two in Boston, on the charge of robbing a Boston broker's office of $10,000 in gold two years ago.

—The steamboat Empire was sunk below Natchez on Monday night, by the caving in of the high river bank. The steamer was valued at $10,000.

—Sally Anderson, the Richmond incendiary, liberated by Judge Underwood, and rearrested by the Mayor and General Stoneman, was yesterday again set free.

—The steamship Beaufort was seized at New Orleans yesterday by the United States Marshal, on suspicion of having on board arms, ammunition, and supplies for the Cuban revolutionists.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—The *Diario* publishes rambling accounts of unimportant successes of the troops over the revolutionists. No authentic advices have been received from revolutionary sources. One unconfirmed rumor is in circulation that the revolutionary General Quesada has landed with arms and men at La Guanaga, from Nassau.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The following despatch from Constantinople, dated yesterday, comprises the latest news on the subject of the Eastern question:—

"Great preparations are making in the arsenals on account of the threatened war with Greece. Transports loaded with supplies have been sent to Hobart Pacha's fleet."

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—The *Presse* says the Greek Government is ready to comply with the recent demands made by Turkey, and supported by the great powers of Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The general impression is that the Conservatives will be successful in the elections for members of Parliament to fill vacancies.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The new House of Commons met yesterday for preliminary business only. The Ministers who were re-elected took the oath of office, and writs were issued for elections to fill vacant seats, after which the House adjourned until the 16th of February.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Reverdy Johnson, American Minister, in a speech yesterday to a deputation of the London Workingmen's Society, said that the naturalization treaty between the United States and Great Britain was certain of ratification by the United States Senate. The treaty provides that a British subject who has been naturalized in the United States shall have the same rights to protection, on his return to Great Britain, as a native-born American.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—Marshal Pavia, recently Governor-General of Madrid, is dead.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—For the purpose of reducing the budget for the coming year, the suppression of thirty-seven of each of the captain-generalships, governorships, and bishoprics has been suggested.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The official papers of this city speak confidently of the meeting and success of the proposed conference.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Right Hon. Stafford H. Northcote succeeds the Earl of Kimberly as Governor of the Hudson Bay Company.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 30.—The house of William Brunner & Co., heavy dealers in manufactured cottons, suspended yesterday. This house had extensive American connections.

The weather throughout England continues wet and mild.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—The Government will despatch 10,000 soldiers from Cadiz for Cuba and Porto Rico during the month of January.

Sales of Coal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to-day disposed of 75,000 tons of Scranton coal at auction. The following were the prices realized:—Chesnut, $4·60 to $4·65; stove, $6·59 to $6·80; egg, $4·60 to $4·82½; broken, $4·65 to $4·80; steamer, $4·57½ to $4·80; lump, $4 37½ to $4 65.

—Miss Bateman, in London, had to deliver the curse in *Leah* standing. She was so rheumatic she could not kneel.

—Louis Napoleon recently said the Princess Metternich was created to prove that beauty is not necessary.

—A workman in an English mill was seized by the machinery and drawn through an aperture three inches wide, with great detriment to his personal appearance.

—A Toronto paper wishes the holidays lasted all the year. The cause of this desire is the fact that the members of the Legislature all go home at that season.

—The man who defeated Gladstone in Lancashire is so corpulent that, on a recent occasion, when it was necessary for him to wear a sword, no belt could be found large enough to go about his waist.

THE HILL MURDER.

The Proceedings Yesterday Afternoon.

At three o'clock, after an hour's recess was taken, the Court met and the case was resumed.

A. Grant, sworn—I reside at Washington; I am an architect and builder; I have never been at the house at Tenth and Pine streets, or examined in regard to sound; but I examined the model.

Mr. Mann—That will do, sir.

Mrs. Eisenhower, recalled—I have the four dogs that were at Mrs. Hill's; they are a little gray-hound and a black terrier.

Mr. Mann—I desire, may it please your Honors, an adjournment, so that the jury may view the dogs.

Judge Brewster—You would better have them brought into Court.

Mr. Mann—I feared I would be charged with irregularity if I did so; but I will act upon your Honor's suggestion, and have them brought in in course of the afternoon; they are here.

Mr. Twitchell, recalled—There was a stove in the back room of the second story front building.

Mr. Mann here said that the defence closed with the single point of proving that this is an ordinary skull. (A skull was on the table in front of the gentleman.) If this is objected to and ruled out, we have no more.

Mr. Hagert—We must object, because I do not see how this skull can be evidence when there is nothing to show its age, or that it is anything like Mrs. Hill's.

Judge Brewster—This is not evidence.

Mr. Mann—Then we close, reserving the right to call Dr. Mitchell in regard to the blood spots upon the door-jam.

This was not objected to.

REBUTTAL.

Mr. Hagert—We will be able to make some headway in our rebutting testimony, but will not be able to get in all our evidence this evening, and will therefore have to ask your Honors' indulgence if we should not be able to conclude to-night.

John McArthur, sworn—I have known Joseph Gilbert twenty years, and never heard any one except his late partner, Mr. Steinmetz Thorne, doubt his reputation for truth; I would believe him.

John C. Uhle, sworn—I know Mr. Gilbert; never heard his reputation questioned; would believe him on his oath.

Richard Stotesbury, affirmed—I know Mr. Gilbert; never heard his reputation doubted; would believe him on his oath.

Mr. Page sworn—I know Mr. Gilbert; never heard his reputation questioned; would believe him on his oath.

Mr. Fling, sworn—Mr. Gilbert worked for me twenty-five years; I never heard his reputation questioned; would believe him on his oath.

John Titus, sworn—I have known Mr. Gilbert a number of years; would believe him on his oath.

Cross-examined—I have been away six years; don't know what reputation he has acquired within that time.

Rev. John Chambers, sworn—I have known Mr. Gilbert three or four years; never heard his reputation questioned; would believe him on his oath.

John Oakford, sworn—Have known Mr. Gilbert for twenty-one years; would believe him on his oath.

Mr. Mann—Did you ever hear his reputation discussed?

Witness—No, sir; I never heard his character impugned, nor yours either, Mr. Mann.

Mr. Mann—You never heard mine impugned?

Witness—That is, not for truth. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mann—I see you don't turn a ready ear to slander; you were away some time, also?

Witness—I was in Washington some time, but I preserved my acquaintances here.

Mr. Mann—Did you keep your eye on Mr. Gilbert all that time?

Witness—In a manner I did.

Mr. Mann—You know some of the gentlemen who testified to his reputation yesterday?

Witness—I do, sir.

Mr. Mann—Then you know the estimation in which he was held by them.

Witness—Yes, sir; I never knew a man more honored in the breach. (Amid a peal of laughter the witness left the box.)

Dr. Wm. H. Pancoast, sworn.

Mr. Mann here asked what this witness was called to rebut.

Mr. Hagert replied that he proposed to rebut the testimony given by the medical men for the defence in regard to the practicability of breaking a skull with a poker, and the coagulability of blood under different circumstances.

Mr. Mann objected to the offer, because the commonwealth, he maintained, had been fully heard upon the subject through five experts of its own choice, and the witnesses for the defence were simply called to contradict them; in that contradiction no new subject or point was touched upon, and therefore there was nothing for rebuttal. The subject had been exhausted and closed, and therefore it could not be reopened, for if such a thing was allowed it might run on for weeks.

Mr. Hagert replied that the subjects to which the rebuttal referred had only been touched by the commonwealth's witnesses upon cross-examination; then the defence drew out answers on the subject solely with a view to their case.

Mr. Mann further urged that the commonwealth was bound to prove that the prisoner got this blood upon his clothing in the infliction of blows; else their case was not made out, and there was nothing for the prisoner to answer; that had been attempted and the case of the defence was simply a denial of it made by scientific men.

Judge Brewster—That nothing can be received in rebuttal that was introduced or could have been introduced in the examination-in-chief, is the principle governing these questions, and the commonwealth has called Dr. Shapleigh in regard to the skull, and might have introduced all their case in that regard, and therefore are not at liberty to re-enter upon that question; but the subject of coagulation was a new theory advanced by the defence, and as to that and that only they may rebut.

The witness proceeded—I am a lecturer and demonstrator of anatomy at the Jefferson College; I am also a surgeon at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and have had a large experience in cutting up bodies; the flowing of blood from a person in health, out on a pavement, would ordinarily coagulate in from three minutes to a half hour; I have seen blood drawn by cupping coagulate in from three to ten minutes; in cases of diseases it does not coagulate so quickly; I have known blood to remain fluid in the body three days; in a temperature of from 37 to 40 degrees, I should imagine some of the blood, if healthy, upon flowing, would coagulate almost at once; the fact of it flowing out on a flat pavement would facilitate coagulation; and, also, the watery part of the blood would wash away, which would assist coagulation; I should think that all of a pool, if healthy blood, a foot in diameter, would coagulate within a half hour; in ordinary circumstances some of the blood in a body will begin to coagulate almost at once; it sometimes begins to coagulate in the process of dying; if a person murdered had issued much blood the remainder would not be so likely to flow, because of the escape of much of the watery substance, leaving the more solid portions behind, which do not flow so readily. After death by violence the flow of blood is usually small; after death the arteries are empty, and the blood is to be found in the veins and other large receptacles of the body; the issue of blood after death is usually an oozing or dripping; by the naked eye I think I could distinguish, under ordinary circumstances, the difference between spots made by fluid blood and those made by coagulated blood.

Cross-examined—If the blood was continuing to flow under the head of the deceased, the mixture of the new blood with the old blood wouldn't sensibly affect the coagulation; as the blood was flowing the watery portion would pass off; the centre of the pool I think would be the most fluid part; the fluid parts would flow to the edge of the pool, but they would consist of non-coloring matter mostly; I know the prisoner; his character as far as I know has been good; I have seen him in his family, having visited them professionally; I was last there in March, 1867.

Re-direct—Supposing there had been a flow of blood from the head where the murder was committed, and then the body to have been thrown out of the window, it would have taken but a few minutes for the veins in the head to have been emptied; after death the bleeding is only local, there being no propelling force.

Dr. Allen, sworn—I am connected wtth the medical department of the University; blood flowing from a large vessel coagulates more slowly than that from a smaller vessel; blood flowing from the head and brain I should say would coagulate within half an hour; in a case like this, of lacerated wounds, the tendency to coagulation is faster than in cases of clean cuts; the fact of blood falling upon a surface like a brick pavement would be favorable to coagulation; there is no blood to be found in the arteries after death.

Dr. Morton, a surgeon at the Pennsylvania Hospital, testified to the same points.

Dr. William Thompson was examined also in this connection; he saying that coagulation would take place in from two to five minutes, according to the amount of it.

Dr. C. H. Thomas testified that he had seen coagula formed in some cases almost instantly; he considered the fact of the blood flowing upon a brick pavement favorable to coagulation.

Dr. Tyson, the microscopist at the Philadelphia Hospital, gave it as his judgment that half an hour was the average time for coagulation, and that a brick pavement was favorable for it.

Mr. Hagert here stated that he had no other witnesses present, and an adjournment was ordered until this morning.

—Patti was sick the other evening when advertised to sing at the Paris Italiens, and though Mad'lle Grossi was substituted the audience got up and left, the treasury refunding $3500 to the disappointed ticket-holders.

CITY COUNCILS.

The final meeting for business by City Councils took place yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch—Mr. Stokley was in the chair, and a full quorum of members present.

As this was the last meeting of the Chamber, and as there will be a change in the material of the committees in the next Councils, no important petitions were presented.

Mr. Gillingham offered a resolution tendering to General Grant the hospitalities of the city on his visit here this day.

Colonel Page asked that this resolution should unanimously pass. It did.

Colonel Page also offered this:

Resolved, That the joint special committee to inquire into the alleged abuses of the Highway Department, and, if any existed, to report to this body necessary measures for their abatement, be instructed to report forthwith all the testimony taken before it.

This was debated at some length, and then laid upon the table, after speeches by several members, who pronounced the charges cut out of whole cloth, and as sensational as they were untrue.

Colonel Page offered a resolution of thanks, couched in graceful terms, to President Stokley, for the impartial and able manner in which he had performed the duties of presiding officer of the body.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. King, and passed unanimously.

A resolution expressing regret on the retirement of Messrs. Page, Campbell, Gillingham and Manuel was also passed by unanimous vote.

Each gentleman responded in feeling terms, expressing regret at parting.

Mr. King then offered a resolution thanking the clerks and messengers for the courtesy, outside of the requirements of their position, extended to every member of the Chamber.

An ordinance to pay the interest upon the funded debt of the city due January 1 was passed.

A resolution to authorize certain paving in Tacony street, Twenty-third ward, was introduced by Mr. Jones. It was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Bumm, chairman of the Committee of City Property, reported a resolution authorizing residents of Spring Garden street, west of Thirteenth, to inclose the old market plot of ground in the centre of the street with iron railing, at their own expense. After explanatory remarks by Mr. Bumm, the resolution passed unanimously.

An ordinance making an appropriation to the department of the inspector of stationary steam-engines and boilers, amounting to $17,700, was called up at the eleventh hour by Mr. Smith. The bill passed.

Mr. Shalcross presented a voluminously signed petition, that the names of the streets shall be painted upon the corner street-lamps.

The appropriation bill to the Guardians of the Poor, and the Committee of City Property and Markets, were passed.

Also, was passed the appropriation bill to the Department of Street Cleaning.

Also, the bill making appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools.

The resolution of instruction to the City Treasurer to pay the warrants necessary to complete the validity of the title to League Island was concurred in.

Also, the resolution discharging the League Island committee from further duty, their task being done.

The bill making appropriations to the police department for the ensuing year also met concurrence.

The rest of Common Council business came in, and the various items were canvassed. They ultimately passed, some of them trifilngly amended.

The Select Council of 1868 then adjourned. To-morrow they will meet to participate in the inauguration of the incoming Mayor. Otherwise the chamber is virtually dissolved.

Common Branch.—President Joseph F. Marcer in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Fairmount Park Commission, embodying a preamble and resolution recommending that the sum of $2,000,000 be raised by loan to pay for the grounds heretofore taken for the purposes of the park, and the sum of $200,000 to prepare such grounds for public use. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Harper, from the Committee on the League Island transfer, submitted a report of the proceedings of that committee.

A message was received from his Honor, the Mayor, announcing his approval of certain ordinances and joint resolutions.

A lot of communications, petitions, &c., was received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Harrison offered an ordinance to make an appropriation for cleaning the streets for the year 1869. Agreed to.

A resolution was passed releasing certain property from the lien of a certain judgment entered on the official bond of the Receiver of Taxes. Also, several other resolutions of similar purport.

A resolution was passed authorizing certain changes in the appropriations to the Law Department for the year 1868.

Mr. Harrison, from the Committee on Finance, reported an ordinance appropriating $130,205 92 to the Department of Markets and City Property for the year 1869. The Chamber resolved itself into committee of the whole for the purposes of general amendment. The committee reported back the bill without amendment. Item forty-four, appropriating $5000 for the improvement of Norris Square, in the Nineteenth ward, was then amended by substituting $20,000, instead of $5000. The bill then passed.

A bill was received from Select Council to make an appropriation to pay the interest falling due on the funded debt of the city January 1, 1869. Passed.

Mr. Harper offered an ordinance explanatory of an ordinance concerning the City Gas-works. Passed.

The ordinance to make an appropriation of $430,-216 to the Guardians of the Poor for the year 1869 was then taken up and considered. After some debate the bill passed.

The ordinance to make an appropriation of $111,-616 67 to the Fire Department for the year 1869 was taken up and considered in committee of the whole. The bill was reported back with an amendment, and was then passed.

The ordinance to make an appropriation of $18,-350 to the Department of Law was taken up and considered in committee of the whole. The bill was reported back without amendment, and was then postponed for the present.

Mr. Harper offered an ordinance regulating the width of the curbstones. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

The ordinance to make an appropriation of $866,-558 90 to the Department of Police was taken up and considered in committee of the whole. An additional item, No. 30, was agreed to appropriating $1000 for the rent of a police station in the eighteenth district. An additional item of $3000 for the marking of the street lamps with the names of the streets. The bill was then reported back with these amendments and finally passed.

The ordinance to make an appropriation of $62,940 to the Board of Health was taken up and considered in committee of the whole. Reported back without amendment.

Mr. Wagner then offered several amendments, which were carried, and which do not affect the total amount of the appropriation.

The following bills and resolutions were received from the Select Council and considered:

A resolution tendering the hospitalities of the city to General Grant. Concurred in.

An ordinance to make an appropriation of $17,700 for the salaries of the inspectors of steam boilers. Passed.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Highways, reported a resolution authorizing the paving of Nichol street from Twenty-first to Twenty-second street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to open Ontario street from Broad to Sixteenth street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution authorizing the grading, curbing, &c., of Church street, in the Twenty-second ward.

Mr. Shoemaker offered a resolution concerning the distribution of the new city digests. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker, from the Committee on Law of Common Council, reported back a resolution of request to the Legislature to pass an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia, with amendments. Postponed for the present.

Mr. Dillon offered a resolution of thanks to Joseph F. Marcer, Esq., president of Common Council. Agreed to.

A resolution of thanks to the clerks and messengers of Common Council was passed.

The Chamber then announced by committee to the Select Council that all business before it had been disposed of. Sundry unimportant amendments made to bills by Select Council were then concurred in, and the Chamber adjourned.

—Where to practise the Grecian bend—At the wash-tub.

—A Clearing House Association has just gone into operation in St. Louis.

—Municipal elections in North Carolina first Monday in January (the 4th).

—They don't allow poor relations to attend nobbish funerals in Springfield, Mass.

—When the King of Siam died, all his subjects had their heads shaved on penalty of a flogging, and the barbers had a fine time.

—The post surgeon at Fort Randall, Dakotah, claims to have invented "electro-music," by which one performer can play a brass band in half-a-dozen different cities at once.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 24	MOON RISES	7 20
SUN SETS	4 42	HIGH WATER	3 36

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY W. SHOR. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 5
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 9
Celia	London	New York	Dec. 12
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15
England	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 16
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Dec. 22
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Dec. 26

FOR EUROPE.

America	New York	Bremen	Dec. 31
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 2
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 2
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 2
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 2
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Weser	New York	Bremen	Jan. 7
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 31
Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 31
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Jan. 2
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 2
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Jan. 6
San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Jan. 9

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Wyoming, Julius, Jr., Liverpool, Cope Bros.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr E. H. Rich, Hopkins, Lisbon, Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Idolique, Durkee, 60 days from London, with mdse. to Workman & Co.

Schr A. Lincoln, Davis, from Bridgeport, Ct., with old railroad iron to Knight & Sons. Was on Hereford inlet bar, as before reported, and was got off leaking a little, after throwing overboard about 30 tons of bars.

Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, 21 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to Patterson & Lippincott.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Abby Thomas, Raymond, hence, at Flushing 16th inst.

Ship Herschel, Friedrichs, hence, at Cuxhaven 14th instant.

Ship W. H. Moody, Durkee, hence, at Falmouth 16th inst.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, from Wilmington, N. C., 27th inst., for Philadelphia, has on board 83 bbls. spirits turpentine, 479 do. rosin, 284 do. tar, 100 do. pitch, 200 do. crude turpentine, 18 do. dried fruit, 50 do. wine, 107 bales cotton, 7 do. rags, 98,000 feet lumber, 2894 juniper bolts, 5475 shingles, 709 bushels rough rice, 5 tons iron, 50 empty bbls., and 3 pkgs. mdse.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Alliance, Tilson, hence 17th inst., at New Orleans 28th.

Steamship Roman, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 29th inst.

Barque J. Cummings, Hookway, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, at Falmouth 15th inst.

Barque Waldo, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Lamlash 9th inst.

Barque Blomidon, Cowen, from Antwerp for New York, put into Portland, Eng., 13th inst., with mainsail yard and mainyard carried away.

Barque Sarah B. Hale, White, hence, at Portland 28th inst.

Barque James Campbell, Dunn, hence, at Havre 14th inst.

Barque Kosmos, Ellefsen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Antwerp 15th inst.

Barque M. A. Nelson, Nelson, hence, at Falmouth 17th inst.

Brig Fanny, Turner, hence, at Antwerp 14th inst.

Brig Elia Moore, Masters, hence, at Texel 14th inst.

Schr Clara, Brett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 26th inst.

Schr M. W. Griffing, Griffing, hence, at New Haven 28th inst.

Schrs Western Star, Crowell, and Z. L. Adams, Robinson, hence, at Boston 29th inst.

Schr George H. Squires, Timmons, hence, at Providence 28th inst.

Schr G. L. Herrick, Baldwin, hence for Dighton, at Fall River 25th inst.

Schr John Johnson, of Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst., bound east.

BLANK BOOKS.

AWARDED THE ONLY MEDAL FOR BLANK BOOKS By the Paris Exposition, 1867.

WILLIAM F. MURPHY'S SONS, No. 339 CHESNUT Street AND No. 55 South FOURTH Street, Blank Book Manufacturers, STATIONERS, And Steam Power Printers.

A complete stock of well-seasoned BLANK BOOKS of our own manufacture.

A full stock of COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY of every description. 12 14mwf t2 1

JAMES B. SMITH & CO., BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 27 South SEVENTH Street, 12 18 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERS.

TRUSSES.

"BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock Best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9wfm

WIRE GUARDS, FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by H. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 North SIXTH Street. 2 mwf

WILLIAM S. GRANT COMMISSION MERCHANT, No 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 1 24y

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 2 2

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4264. 12 9 1m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE American Sunday-School Union's PERIODICALS.

Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., Editor.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORLD,

A monthly paper, sixteen pages, quarto, for Sunday-school Teachers, Bible Classes, Parents, and all interested in the religious training of the young. Each number contains a SERMON for CHILDREN, and an OUTLINE LESSON for Sunday-schools, by the Editor. It is published at the low rate of

FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

THE CHILD'S WORLD,

A beautifully illustrated paper, for Children and Youth, monthly or semi-monthly. Terms twelve cents per year for the monthly and twenty-four cents for the semi-monthly, for ten copies or over sent to one address, postage payable at the office where received.

☞ Catalogues of the Society's Publications and Sample Copies of its Periodicals, furnished gratuitously, on application at the depository, [1217 thstf

No. 1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

C. J. PRICE HAS REMOVED TO NO. 723 SANSOM STREET, Directly opposite his old stand, where he will continue the importation of English, French, and German Books and Periodicals, Etc., TO ORDER.

A large and entirely new stock of the best English Standard Literature just received. Architectural, Mechanical, and Scientific Books always on hand.

The choicest new publications received as issued.

Foreign Books, Periodicals, etc., imported to order weekly by steamer. English and German Chromos in great variety. 12 28 6t

HAZARD'S ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.—Hazard's Bookstore is becoming synonymous with good books, fine books, elegantly illustrated books, choice editions of standard books, books in rich and tasty bindings, children's books, toy books on linen and paper, books for all trades and people. The stock being almost entirely of London editions, here will be found at all times English Books which cannot be had elsewhere in this city.

Prices as cheap as American editions, and ranging from the lowest sum to two hundred dollars the volume. 10 6 No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

Important from the Great Fire

EVANS & WATSON'S SAFE VICTORIOUS!

SAVES THE BOOKS AND PAPERS WITH ONLY THE INSIDE DOOR CLOSED,

SHOWING THE GREAT VALUE OF HAVING A SAFE WITH THE INSIDE DOOR,

BE CAREFUL AND BUY NO OTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, 12th mo. 4th, 1868.

Evans & Watson—Respected Friends:—We had one of your well known Inside-door Fire-proof Safes in the destructive fire at No. 621 Market street, last evening. The fire extended so rapidly we had not time to close the main or outside door of the safe, the inside door only being shut. On examining the contents of the safe next morning, much, to our surprise we found the books well preserved and in excellent legible condition. We take great pleasure in recommending your Inside-door Fire-proof Safes, for without the Inside-door improvement we would most certainly have lost all our books and papers.

Yours, very truly, SMEDLEY BROS.

We are now selling our stock of Safes at cost prices in order to close business. Call soon and be convinced such an opportunity never before offered. Every business house ought to have an Evans & Watson Safe.

EVANS & WATSON, No. 28 S. SEVENTH Street, 12 11 1m ABOVE CHESNUT.

C. L. MAISER, MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, No. 434 RACE Street

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868

1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868

1868 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868

1868 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868

1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868

1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868

1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868

1868 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1 13

T. P. GALVIN & CO., LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF, BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS, (SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER, BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HAVANA SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthf

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MAMMOTH SKATING RINK, TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS, WILL BE OPEN FOR SKATING IN A FEW DAYS

It is the LARGEST and most SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT RINK on the American continent, and is being fitted up and furnished in a style that will make it THE SKATING RINK OF AMERICA.

THE GREAT CANADIAN SKATERS, THE MEAGHER BROTHERS, WHO CREATED SUCH A SENSATION IN PHILADELPHIA LAST WINTER, HAVE BEEN ENGAGED AT A GREAT EXPENSE, and will Give Exhibitions of their Wonderful Skill in Skating ON THE DAY AND EVENING OF THE OPENING, AND EVERY DAY AND EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SEASON AND COUPON TICKETS for sale at R. G. STONES & CO.'S, No. 607 MARKET Street, and at WILLIAMS & WOODWARD'S, No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Gentleman's Season Ticket	$10·00
Lady's Season Ticket	5·00
Children's Tickets	5·00
Coupon Tickets (20 admissions)	5·00
Single Admissions each	50 cents

THE RINK WILL BE OPEN MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND EVENING. 1224 tf J. W. FOST, Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SCOTT-SIDDONS' SHAKESPEARIAN REVIVAL.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 31, at 8 o'clock, THE HUNCHBACK. MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS as JULIA

TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, January 1, 1869. BENEFIT OF MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS, And her LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE IN THIS CITY, On which occasion will be produced Shakespeare's Tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET. MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS as JULIET

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, $1. FAMILY CIRCLE 25 CENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. HOLIDAY WEEK. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE, comprising the BEST CIRCUS TALENT IN AMERICA. THIS GREAT COMPANY WILL APPEAR THIS AFTERNOON AT THE MATINEE, THIS AFTERNOON AT THE MATINEE, and THIS EVENING AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, IN A GRAND BILL. ADMISSION TO MAT

Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. **108** *S. THIRD STREET,*

PHILADELPHIA.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1868.

The Dying Year.

THE year of grace 1868, which will so soon expire, will rank in history as one of the most momentous in the century thus far. In every quarter of the globe it has witnessed a succession of important events which will leave a lasting impression on the destiny of the human race.

In our own country, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson was the first great event in chronological order. By the display of an extraordinary amount of obstinacy and a sentiment of reckless adherence to his own ideas of constitutional law, he heaped one indignity after another upon the country, until, at last, the grand inquest of the nation arraigned him at the bar of the Senate on the charge of high crimes and misdemeanors which, it was claimed, demanded his removal from the high office he had so long administered in the interest of "the Lost Cause." The trial was long, patient, and impartial. While it was progressing there was something of an increase in the bitterness of political warfare, but there was no disturbance of the peace in any section of the country arising directly out of this attempt to rid the nation of its Chief Magistrate, nor was there any serious apprehension of such disturbance, no matter what might have been the result. When the verdict of "not guilty" came at last, the seven Republican Senators who voted against their political colleagues were severely censured by a majority of the press and of the people, but nothing has yet been brought forward which establishes the assumption that they acted from motives other than the purest and most patriotic. The nation acquiesced in the verdict, although it was obnoxious, beyond all doubt, to a clear majority of the people. In doing so, as well as in preserving without disturbance all their social, political, and business relations, they displayed a deep-seated sentiment of respect for law and order which not a little astonished the rest of the world, and established on a firmer basis than ever the vitality of republican institutions and the ample capacity of man for self-government.

Following the unsuccessful impeachment of the President came the practical developments of the Congressional system of reconstruction in the lately rebellious States. The failure to remove the President had inspired the malignant element of the Southern population with fresh hopes, and prompted them to resort to the most desperate schemes for defeating the policy laid down by Congress. The spirit of rebellion, rendered more rampant than ever since the close of the war by the seeming triumph of Andrew Johnson, and the assurance of his sympathy during the remainder of his term of office, cropped out in a merciless proscription of the whole colored race, and a systematic persecution of the loyal portion of the population, without regard to color. Yet, despite all this, the Congressional system of reconstruction was practically successful throughout the South, and more especially so in the State of South Carolina, the original home of nullification and secession, and the most formidable stronghold of pro-slavery sentiment.

Meanwhile, the two great parties of the country were marshalling their forces for the great Presidential contest of November. The "candidates of authority," as Secretary Seward very appropriately styled them, were Grant and Colfax—the one a thoroughly loyal and liberal-minded statesman, the other an illustrious soldier who had fought out on one line the war for the Union until the rotten fabric of Rebellion had crumbled at his feet. The reactionary candidates who opposed them were Seymour and Blair—the first a man who was notoriously unfitted for the high position to which he aspired, and whose record showed him to have been leagued in heart with the enemies of the Union; the second an ambitious renegade, a blatant demagogue, an avowed champion of forcible resistance to the will of the people, as expressed through their chosen Representatives in Congress. The battle at the polls was the decisive battle of the war for the Union. The issue was so clear that no candid and inquiring mind could mistake its bearings. Should the fruits of the war be surrendered? Should the policy of Congress receive the condemnation of the people? Should the great work of reconstruction, as far as it had progressed, be overthrown? Should a whole race be turned over to the tender mercies of their past oppressors? Should the Union as it ought to be be abandoned for the hollow mockery of the Union as it was? Should the defeated traitors be placed over the necks of their conquerors, and all the blood and toil and treasure expended by the loyal North be expended in vain? These were the questions of the hour, the momentous problems which were to be solved by the result. In several of the Northern States the most outrageous frauds were committed by the reactionists, while in some of the Southern States, by a systematic terrorism, tens of thousands of loyal voters were kept away from the polls. Yet the "candidates of authority," despite all these appliances, received an overwhelming majority in the Electoral College, while on the popular vote their adherents exceeded their opponents almost 350,000 in numbers.

With this great and solemn verdict of the American people recorded on the page of history, the New Year opens full of promise. "Let us have Peace!" was the motto of our standard-bearer. The victory at the polls gives us peace, and with peace come justice to all men and prosperity, harmony, and good fellowship at the North and at the South.

The dying year has been marked by events of almost equal importance abroad. In England, the Tory government, defeated in the House of Commons again and again, has appealed to the people, and by the people it has been repudiated in the most emphatic manner. The direct result of the Liberal triumph will be the complete disestablishment of the Irish Church, the further extension of the franchise, and the uprooting of many burdensome abuses. In France, the chronic discontent of the people with the Napoleonic idea of government has been made more manifest than ever in a complicated series of events, the leading one of which was the prosecution of the press for its publication of the Baudin subscription lists. In Spain, the people have risen in their might and hurled the rotten Bourbon dynasty from power. In Germany the great work of consolidation and reform has made long strides. And the year closes with a war cloud hovering over the East which must sooner or later break in ruin and disaster to "the Sick Man" who has so long impeded the onward march of the progressive spirit of the age.

The Washington National Monument. THE officers of the Washington National Monument Society, among whom are included President Johnson and General Grant, have addressed a circular to the clergymen of the United States, requesting them to have collections taken up in their respective congregations on the Sunday immediately preceding the 22d of February next, for the benefit of the monument fund. The circular states that a very small sum from each congregation will, in the aggregate, insure the immediate resumption of the work, and, with the expected aid from other sources, it is hoped that in a few years it will be completed.

That such an appeal as this should be necessary is a proof of the truth of our remarks of yesterday, that monument-building is a pursuit in which the majority of the people of this country take but little interest. We hope, however, that the appeal will be responded to with liberality. It is disgraceful that the monument should remain in its present condition, and it would be equally discreditable if what has already been done should have to be demolished. It would be much better, however, that the unsightly affair which for the last dozen years has represented the efforts of the American people to erect a suitable memorial to the Father of his Country should be destroyed than that it should be allowed to remain as it is now. Let the Washington National Monument be completed, and let no structures of the same kind be attempted unless there are ample funds in hand to complete the work without delay.

We have our doubts, however, whether the Washington National Monument will ever be a credit to the country. The ground where it stands is soft, and the immense weight of the shaft, which is not yet half as high as is proposed, is so great that the foundation has settled, causing the stones to crack and split, and the mortar having run down over the surface, presents a very unsightly appearance. The location of the monument is most unfortunate, and whether, when the weight is double what it is at present, it will stand for many years, is extremely doubtful. It is too late, however, to correct a fatal mistake made in the beginning, and we think that the monument ought to be finished and allowed to take its chances. It is fortunate for the fame of Washington, however, that it is writ in something more enduring than marble, and the bad luck of the Washington National Monument should be a warning to those who are anxious to perpetuate the memory of Lincoln and other heroes in the same manner.

The plan which we have suggested of placing statues of our heroic dead in the Capitol will enable the nation to testify to its regard for their memory in a manner that will be in every way appropriate, and it will give us a national gallery of sculpture to which we can point with pride. We commend this idea to those who are interested in the various monumental projects which have been started at different times, and to our national legislators.

COLONEL JAMES PAGE retires from Select Council to-day, followed by the regrets of all the better class of our citizens, without any regard to party lines. Although we have been unable to indorse his political views, we are forced to acknowledge that his public record has been manly and unimpeachable, and his service in our city legislature one of rare usefulness. The Fifth Ward Democracy made a sad mistake in ignoring his claims to a re-election. If his successor achieves half as much for the good of the city, our disappointment will be less than we anticipate.

THE FINE ARTS.

Church's "Niagara."

Messrs. James S. Earle & Sons have just placed on view in their gallery a painting by Mr. F. E. Church, illustrating his favorite theme, Niagara. This picture is one of the few works of American art that excited decidedly favorable criticism at the Paris Exposition of last year, and it obtained for the artist the highest prize awarded on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Church has painted Niagara so often that it would seem difficult for him to develop any new ideas on the subject, and yet his own dissatisfaction with previous efforts has led him to study the Falls from a new point of view, and to reproduce them in a work that will perhaps give a better impression of their characteristics than any other of the many representations with which the public are familiar. At first sight this latest study does not give the same idea of vastness as the first great picture on this subject by Mr. Church, which was exhibited in this city some years ago, and which is well known through the medium of a very superior chromo-lithographic copy. That was taken from the Canada side, above the Falls, and the oblong canvas was favorable for representing the vast stretch of water, breaking into a sheet of foam at the edge of the precipice. The present work is upright. The view is from the American side, and the Falls stretch in perspective across the picture, so that the entire mass of falling water is presented to the spectator. It requires that the eye shall be accustomed to the details before the imagination can exert itself and take in all that there is in the picture, but we think that when this work is studied and digested it will be pronounced the most satisfactory representation of Niagara that has yet been produced. Every characteristic feature of the Falls is rendered with scrupulous fidelity, but without needless elaboration, and the artist has succeeded in his effort to give us the grandeur of Niagara, but without departing from the literal truth of the thing as it is.

In the foreground we have the water broken into flakes and crumbling into foam as it strikes the rocks below. The spray rolls together in a turbid cloud and dashes against the watery wall, while a gleam of tender sunshine lights up the wet moss-covered stones in the right-hand corner of the picture, and forms the segment of a rainbow in the watery particles that float away from the dense mass of mist. Further on we lose the flakiness in the falling water, and we have a solid fluid wall gliding over the precipice and thundering into the depths below. In the bend of the Horse-shoe Fall the fine transparent emerald green indicates the deepest water, while far in the distance the Falls terminate in a stretch of solid white which is bounded by the Canada shore. One of the most successful features of the picture, attesting the genius of the painter, is the boiling, bubbling deep green water below the Falls. The effect of incessant, uninterrupted motion is very finely rendered here.

Mr. Church has not sought to set off his picture by meretricious effects. His imagination could not go beyond the reality of Niagara, and he has endeavored to give a faithful portrait of the actual scene. This fine work of art will be sure to find a host of admirers, and the more that it is seen and studied the better we believe it will be appreciated. While the picture was in Europe it was copied in chromo-lithograph with great care by one of the best artists in that line. Only five hundred copies were taken from the stones, and but a limited number of them will be allotted to this city. Messrs. Earle & Son will have specimens of the chromo on exhibition, probably to-day.

—Messrs. Earle & Sons have in their window a fine characteristic picture by Hamilton, representing a storm on the Atlantic coast. The work is in Hamilton's best manner, and the wild dash of water is represented in a style of wild grandeur that no other American painter of marine can equal. Hamilton does not always paint good pictures. He is frequently careless, and gives out works which do not benefit his reputation. When at his best, however, he is really great, and however much we may be inclined sometimes to criticize his execution, it cannot be denied that he has imagination, and that he puts ideas into his work.

Hamilton's fine pictures of Niagara which were exhibited some years ago were purchased by Mr. Barton H. Jenks. This gentleman is a liberal patron of art, and we understand that he recently ordered a picture of Mr. D. W. C. Boutelle, which is now approaching completion.

Another interesting work at the galleries of the Messrs. Earle is "Dead in the Desert," by Mr. H. C. Bispham. This artist is a Philadelphian who has recently taken up his abode in New York, where he is rapidly winning his way to fame. The picture under consideration is probably the best that Mr. Bispham has yet produced. At any rate we have seen nothing equal to it from his brush.

A lioness, pierced in heart and brain by the arrows of the hunter, is stretched cold and stiff upon the ground. Her mate, a lordly beast, has apparently just discovered the body, and standing with one paw resting upon it he lashes his tail with rage, and vents his grief in impotent roars.

The animals are fine, conscientious studies, and the bare desert and sombre sky are appropriate accessories, in keeping with the spirit of the scene which the artist has endeavored to portray. Mr. Bispham is young and ambitious, and we are pleased to see such an advance in his profession as this picture indicates.

—London has a halfpenny paper, the *Echo*, which is so cheap that it can't be sold.

—Olive Logan has engagements for every evening this winter.

—General Rousseau intends to live in Louisiana, and turn sugar planter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, December 1, 1868.

The holders of the SIX PER CENT. GAS LOAN, No. 6 are hereby notified that the certificates of said loan are redeemable at the Office on the FIRST DAY of JANUARY next, after which time the interest on the same will cease.

The Trustees are prepared to purchase the Stock of the Germantown, Manayunk, Richmond and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, if offered to them before noon of the FIRST DAY of JANUARY next, for investments of the sinking funds of said works.

BENJAMIN S. RILEY, 12 29 3t Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, this day, January 11, 1869 at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place, and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

12 26 JI1 CHARLES S. HASTINGS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, December 22, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of electing a President and Ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

12 29 11t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 2463 FRANKFORD Road, Philadelphia, December 26, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, 11th January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 18th January, 1869.

12 28 12t JOHN B. CRAVEN, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of President and Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on MONDAY the 11th day of January, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M and 12 M.

12 26 13t JOSHUA GARSED, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President, Vice-President, and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 13t S. B. CAMPION, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

12 31 11t C. E. BETTS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ R. W. GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, I. O. O. F., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

At a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., held this evening, in the Grand Lodge Room, 416 North Sixth street, the Grand Master, Peter B. Long, announced in feeling terms the sudden decease of Grand Secretary WILLIAM CURTIS, on the morning of Sunday, 27th instant, whereupon, on motion of P. Grand Master John W. Stokes, a committee of five—consisting of P. Grand Master John W. Stokes, P. Grand Sire J. B. Nicholson, P. G. Masters Peter Fritz R. A. Lamberton, and J. Alexander Simpson—was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Grand Lodge upon the occasion.

The Committee, after a short absence, returned and reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, the Grand Lodge rising when the vote was taken:—

Whereas, It has pleased the Father of Mercies, in His providence, to take from amongst us our honored and beloved brother, WILLIAM CURTIS, we cannot refrain from giving utterance to the feelings of sadness and sorrow that we experience at his unexpected death; and

Whereas, It is becoming to us as the representatives of the Order in this jurisdiction to express, in an appropriate manner, our high appreciation of his worth and our estimation of the valuable services that he has rendered to the Order that he has served so long and so well, both as an officer and a brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has heard with feelings of profound sorrow of the sudden decease of Brother WILLIAM CURTIS, the R. W. Grand Secretary.

Resolved, That in the death of R. W. Grand Secretary P. G. WILLIAM CURTIS, the Grand Lodge has been deprived of the services of an honest, efficient, and zealous officer, and the Order throughout this State has lost an able and humane member, whose time and energies for the past twenty-eight years have been devoted to the advancement of the best interests of the Order, and to whom it stands indebted for the steady and healthy increase of Lodges and members during his long and useful official career.

Resolved, That we who knew him so long and so well, and esteemed and loved him so much, mingle our griefs and sympathies with his bereaved family, with the expression of the fervent hope that He, who in His inscrutable dispensations has permitted this great bereavement, will assuage the anguish of their stricken hearts.

Resolved, That out of respect for the memory of our departed brother, as an additional testimonial of our appreciation of his many good qualities as a man and an Odd Fellow, that this Grand Lodge will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That the members of the Order be requested to unite in the attendance at his funeral.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the attendance of this Grand Lodge at the funeral of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of the elective Grand Officers, be appointed to convey to the widow and family of our departed brother a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge-room be draped in mourning for six months.

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be requested to invite a competent member of the R. W. Grand Lodge to deliver an eulogy on the life and character of the late Grand Secretary, at the next annual session of the Grand Lodge.

All of which is fraternally submitted, by yours most truly,

J. W. STOKES,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
R. A. LAMBERTON,
PETER FRITZ
J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON.

The Grand Master appointed as Committee of Arrangements on the part of the Grand Lodge, in accordance with the sixth resolution, P. G. Master GEORGE FLING, of No. 10; P. Grands F. H. LEVY, of No. 190, and THOS. L. CLARKE, of No. 18.

(Extract from the minutes.)

Attest, JOHN B. SPRINGER, 1t Acting Grand Secretary.

☞ R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT, I. O. OF O. F. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

MONDAY EVENING Dec. 28, 868.

A Special Meeting of the Grand Encampment, I. O. of O. F. of Pennsylvania, was held this evening.

Grand Patriarch Maurice A. Lan stated that he had called this Special Meeting of the Grand Encampment to take proper action consequent upon the deplorable loss sustained by the Patriarchal branch of the Order in the sudden death of the veteran Grand Scribe, WILLIAM CURTIS.

When on motion of Past Grand Sire James B. Nicholson, a committee of five was ordered, to report suitable resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Grand Encampment upon the grievous loss sustained by it and the Order at large in the sudden and unlooked-for demise of Grand Scribe CURTIS.

The Grand Patriarch appointed as the committee provided for in the foregoing resolution, P. G Sire James B. Nicholson, P. G. Patriarchs R. Richards Muckle John S. Heiss, and Francis M. Rea, and C. P. Patriarch George Fling who, after a brief interval, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, the Grand Encampment standing when the vote was taken:—

A Patriarch is gone; one to whom we have been accustomed to look for counsel and advice, and who had long dwelt beneath the shelter of our Patriarchal tent. Death has entered our fraternal circle, and suddenly snatched away our diligent and faithful Scribe. It is fitting and meet that in the books wherein he has for so many years transcribed the proceedings of the Patriarchs, there should be recorded the expression of our feelings at the loss we have sustained; therefore be it

Resolved, That the R. W. Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania has heard with feelings of no ordinary regret of the sudden death of R. W. Grand Scribe WILLIAM CURTIS, the greater portion of whose life is identified with the history of the Grand Encampment and the progress of the Order in Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That in deploring the decease of the late Grand Scribe, we mourn the loss of a faithful officer, a wise counsellor, and an attached friend and we desire to cherish his memory among the records of our pilgrimage here below.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in their irreparable loss; but in the presence of their sacred grief words are powerless, and we can only commend them for consolation to the God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob, who has called the husband and father from labor to rest.

Resolved, That in token of our appreciation of the virtues of the deceased, and as a mark of respect to his memory, the Grand Encampment will attend his funeral in a body, and that the regalia and insignia of the Grand Encampment be draped with the emblems of mourning for the space of six months.

Resolved, That the foregoing be entered upon the Journal of the Grand Encampment, and that an engrossed copy thereof be furnished to the family of the deceased by the Grand Officers; and, further, that the same be published in the daily papers.

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to make all the necessary arrangements to carry the foregoing into effect.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Yours, fraternally,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
M. RICHARDS MUCKLE,
JOHN S. HEISS,
GEORGE FLING,
FRANCIS M. REA.

The Grand Patriarch appointed as Committee of Arrangement, in accordance with the last resolution, P. G. Patriarch John W. Huston of No. 3; Thomas J. Butler, of No. 5, and John Howland, of No. 17.

Extract of the minutes,

1t JOHN B. SPRINGER, Acting Scribe.

☞ I. O. O. F., STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment will meet at the Hall, North SIXTH Street, *promptly* at 12 M., on January 1, 1869, to attend the funeral of Brother WILLIAM CURTIS late Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge and Grand Scribe of the Grand Encampment.

The Order in general are invited to attend.

The Grand Bodies will move from the hall to the house *promptly* at 1 o'clock.

Subordinate Lodges and Encampments participating will meet at their respective Lodge Rooms in time to meet the Grand Bodies at the house promptly at 1 o'clock.

The subordinate Lodges and Encampments will please report to P. G. M. PETER FRITZ R. W. Grand Marshal, at the Hall, North SIXTH Street,

GEORGE FLING,
F. H. LEVY,
THOMAS L. CLARKE,
Committee of Arrangements Grand Lodge.
JOHN HUSTON,
THOMAS J. BUTLER,
JOHN M. HOWLAND,
Committee of Arrangements Grand Encampment.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1868. 1t

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 1s d1J 19*

☞ THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME OF PHILADELPHIA.

Persons willing to contribute to the building fund of this society will please send their donations to either

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President, No. 400 WALNUT Street.
WILLIAM PURVES, Treasurer, No. 306 WALNUT Street.
WILLIAM C. ATWOOD, Secretary, No. 619 CHESNUT Street.

12 16 14t

☞ NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed from January 1st to 15th.

12 24thstu7t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

☞ THE JACOBS' CREEK OIL COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 30, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, to elect Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

12 31th5t F. D. HOWELL, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists,

J. & G. A. WRIGHT,
24] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ PIANOS—PIANOS—PIANOS.—GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOS, AT AN EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION OF PRICES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1868, TO JANUARY 1, 1869.

We have made a reduction of prices on our extensive stock of superior and beautiful Rosewood Pianos, as follows, viz:—

No. 1 Class $400, for $250. No. 2 Class, $425, for $275. No. 3 Class, $450, for $300. No. 4 Class, $475, for $325. No. 5 Class, $500, for $375. No. 6 Class, $550, for $400. No. 7 Class, $575, for $425. No. 8 Class, $600, for $450. No. 9 Class, $650, for $500. No. 10 Class, $700, for $550. Square Grand, $800, for $600. Concert Grand, $1200, for $875.

We offer the above great inducements to those wishing to purchase at *bargains* before the Holidays. We have the largest assortment of instruments on hand that has ever been offered in this city, and are determined to close out our present large stock at "*Manufacturers' first cost prices.*" Every instrument is warranted to give satisfaction, and at these low prices we place within the reach of every one, the opportunity of obtaining one of these *justly celebrated and highly improved Pianos.*

Call and examine them at our new and beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MF'G CO.,
11 15 6ths t12 3t No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.

Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.

The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders.

JOSEPH N. PEIRCE, 12 3 27 City Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 2d, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, No. 1302 MARKET STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1868.

NOTICE.—The rates for transportation of Gas and other Bituminous Coal to be carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to take effect JANUARY 1, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this Office.

S. B. KINGSTON, 12 15 15t General Freight Agent. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election of Directors, will take place at the Office of the Company, in WILMINGTON, Delaware, on the SECOND MONDAY (11th) in January next, at 1 P. M

12 29 11t A. HORNER, Secretary.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY, Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1868.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of Government Tax, payable on and after 7th of January next.

A. HORNER, 12 29 11t Treasurer.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 11 27t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Office No. 409 WALNUT Street, December 26, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.

An Election for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 26 stuth7t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

☞ THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Office No. 406 CHESNUT Street, December 26, 1868.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An election for twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day and at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, 12 28 12t Secretary.

☞ INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1868.

An Election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 6 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HARPER, 12 29 12t* Secretary.

☞ THE "CLARENDON," No. 1516 CHESNUT STREET,

Having met with the most flattering success since its opening, the undersigned assures the public that nothing will be left undone to merit a continuance of the first-class patronage of ladies and gentlemen. All the delicacies of the market will be served at the saloon or at private residences, with promptness and on the most reasonable terms. Orders for dinners, suppers, and general catering attended to.

12 22 tuths4p TOMPKINS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF DUY & HOLLINSHEAD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by CHARLES A. DUY, at the old stand, No. 300 WALNUT Street.

CHARLES A. DUY,
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD,
Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1868.

I beg to inform my friends that I have sold all my interest in the business of the late firm of DUY & HOLLINSHEAD to Mr. CHARLES A. DUY, who will continue the business at the old stand.

FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD.

I beg to inform my friends and the public that I have purchased Mr. F. P. Hollinshead's interest in the business of the late firm, and will continue the GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY BUSINESS at the old stand.

CHARLES A. DUY, 12 24 6t No. 300 WALNUT Street.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Headache—Dyspepsia—Costiveness.

If you suffer with Headache try MARSHALL'S ELIXIR, and be convinced that although other remedies have failed to cure you, this will give you instant and permanent relief.

If by over-excitement and fatigue your nerves have become so weakened that Headache admonishes you something more dangerous may happen, such as Palsy, Dimness of Sight, and other alarming nervous affections, then Marshall's Elixir, by giving tone and strength to your system, restores you to perfect health.

Whenever food which should be digested remains in the stomach, causing pain and uneasiness for the want of that principle which would render it easy of digestion, then by using Marshall's Elixir you will supply this deficiency and prevent its recurrence, and so be radically cured of Dyspepsia.

The stomach being thus cleansed from an unhealthy to a healthy condition, costiveness and the other attendant disorders of the bowels are of necessity prevented.

Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1·00 per bottle.

For sale by all Druggists.

Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street, Phila.

M. MARSHALL & CO., Druggists,
12 23 tf PROPRIETORS.

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 35 South THIRTEENTH Street, 12 22 3m

A CONVERSATION-TALK.

Bill. Ho! Sam!

Sam. Ho! Bill!

Bill. What for do you look so shabby Samuel?

Sam. Who's shabby? Guess you're pretty with your new clothes.

Bill. New clothes? They aint new a bit. I've had 'em six months.

Sam. Six months? Why, that's longer than I've had mine. And mine are getting a little rusty.

Bill. Rusty! You mean they are going to seed!

Sam. Well, then, seedy, if that suits you better.

Bill. Now, Sam, you don't mean to tell me you have had those only six months? They look ten years old, at least.

Sam. William, my boy, I haven't had 'em six months yet.

Bill. Now, tell a body, Sam, *Where* did you get 'em, and what did you pay?

Sam. Well, fact is, I got 'em cheap; paid only $30 for the whole rig. Got 'em at Sacry, Fice & Co.'s, I think the name was.

Bill. Sacry! Fice! You were *sacrificed*, Sam. Why, that's more than I paid for mine.

Sam. No, Bill, you're fooling. *These* fellows said they were cheaper than anywhere else on earth.

Bill. Yes, or in the moon, either. All moonshine, Sammy; every bit of it.

Sam. Now, tell us about yours, Bill.

Bill. Well, Samuel, if you must know, this whole suit cost me only $28.

Sam. Why, I reckon I was sold! Where did you get 'em, William?

Bill. Got 'em at Rockhill & Wilson's to be sure. I don't go anywhere else.

Sam. What! Those fellows with the big brown stone store on Chesnut street? Not for me, if you please. Big rents, and much plate glass in the windows!

Bill. Look here, Sam? They got all those things a good many years ago, when they didn't cost as much as now; and they can keep house as cheap as anybody. Come with me, next time you are going to town, and look at the clothes and the prices. Guess you need a new suit, anyhow. Them 'ere 's nearly "gin out."

Sam. Bill, quit making fun of my "*sacrifice*." I'm in for a "Brown Stone Hall suit, short metre.

Bill. I'm going to town, to-morrow, Sam. will you come along?

Sam. Count me in, then, I *am* shabby.

——— ——— ——— ——— THEY GO!
——— ——— ——— ——— THEY BUY!

And as the long tales in the weekly papers say, the rest of it will be

"CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT."

For further particulars, look at the reduced prices of raiment at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION
A WEEKLY PAPER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE FAMILY.

ILLUSTRATED

BY FINELY EXECUTED CUTS.

It is an eight page paper, and without exception the Largest and Cheapest Youths' Publication in the country.

Some of the most Fascinating and Brilliant Writers contribute to its columns, among whom are—

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
E. STUART PHELPS,
MRS. LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON,
PAUL DU CHAILLU, and others,

Its articles are mostly original, thoroughly practical in their character, wide awake and entertaining.

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MCCCXIV

CHESNUT STREET.

"The Cheap Popular Bookstore."

We are now selling the balance of our Holiday Stock at such low rates as to astonish our patrons.

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Sunday Schools, Public and Private Libraries, Gifts for Teachers and Preachers, Gifts for the Old and the Young supplied at the lowest rates in the city.

Store open every evening.

THE CHEAP BOOKSTORE,

JAMES S. CLAXTON,

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HOLIDAY GOODS

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

ANNUALS,
JUVENILES,
TOY BOOKS,
PRAYER BOOKS,
BIBLES,

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons as "Lady Macbeth."

Last evening Mrs. Scott-Siddons appeared as "Lady Macbeth" to the largest audience that has yet attended her performances. We are not among those who think that an exaggerated physical development is essential in the actress who would successfully represent this character; on the contrary, we have always been inclined to imagine "Lady Macbeth" as a little woman, and that Mrs. Siddons approximates to our ideal rather prepossessed us in her favor That she lacks the thews and sinews of Charlotte Cushman is, however, apparently the only qualification she has for the part. How much her success in comedy *roles* was due to her very attractive personal appearance, her engaging manners, and her lively and animated style, rather than to her merits as an actress, was made painfully apparent when she undertook to interpret this stern tragic character.

The reading of the letter, and the subsequent interview with "Macbeth," the inciting him to commit the murder, and the awful scene where the crime is consummated, were rendered in a ranting style that any school girl with sufficient self-possession to appear before an audience could easily have equalled. We have never seen anything more crude or unsatisfactory from an actress who professed to understand the rudiments of her art. Mrs. Siddons' gestures were neither elegant nor appropriate The words,

"Yet do I fear thy nature:
It is too full o' the milk of human kindness
To catch the nearest way,"

she illustrated by a violent clutching at the air, as if striving to catch something; and in the passage,

"Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thy ear,
And chastise with the vigor of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round
Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem
To have thee crowned withal,"

she beckoned violently, as if to hurry "Macbeth" on the stage, and indicated the "golden round" by describing a circle with her finger above her head. And so we might go on multiplying instances of similar character.

Mrs. Siddons' elocution, too, was palpably defective, and her emphasis was almost invariably given in the wrong place. We do not argue for traditional usages in matters of this kind, and if an actress can evolve a new meaning, well and good. The effect of Mrs. Siddons' misapplied emphasis, however, was to make nonsense of the text, and to our mind she had no particular idea of any meaning to be expressed. All these peculiarities may be evidences of genius, but we do not think so.

The first indication Mrs. Siddons gave that she had any clear conception of the part she was playing was in the scene in the third act immediately preceding the banquet, the first scene in which she appears after the murder of "Duncan." Then her manner was subdued, she seemed *distrait* and oppressed by the weight of her crime; and while endeavoring to assume an air of ease and unconstraint before the attendants, and to encourage her husband, she clung to him for support, and the remembrance of "Duncan's" blood occupied her mind to the exclusion of other thoughts. During the banquet scene, too, while "Macbeth" was raving at "Banquo's" ghost, only by an effort was she able to rouse herself to the task of explaining matters to the guests, and more than once she sank back in her seat as if exhausted, nervously clutching at the arms of the throne and drawing her robes about her in a preoccupied way. This is how we understood Mrs Siddons, and whether it was a correct interpretation or not, it is scarcely necessary for us to discuss now. At any rate it was intelligent acting, which is much more than we can say for the previous portions of the performance. The sleep-walking scene was tolerably well done, although it seemed an effort rather than an inspiration.

Mrs. Siddons is evidently at her best in comedy, and such a heavy tragic part as "Lady Macbeth" is certainly beyond her powers. Not having seen her in "Juliet," we will not undertake to say whether or not she is equal to juvenile tragedy; but we beg her to remember, in any case, that rant is neither forcible nor expressive.

Mr. Harkins played "Macbeth" like a panorama man explaining the pictures. He was extremely confidential with the audience, and appeared to think that they would not be able to understand the drift of the argument unless he explained it in a pleasantly familiar sort of way. Some of Mr. Harkins' readings had the merit of novelty at least, although the style in which he mixed up the text can scarcely be considered an improvement on Shakespeare. As for the rest of the cast, the prompter was the best man among them, for he did give the unadulterated text so that it could be heard to the remotest corner of the house.

We wish that some enterprising manager would forget the traditions of the stage, and oblige us by announcing "Macbeth" to be performed without Locke's music. We think that Locke was a humbug, at any rate we are sure his music "entire" is a nuisance that we would gladly see abated.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH *A Flash of Lightning* will be given this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the circus troupe will conclude their engagement this week. Performances this afternoon and evening.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Orange Girl* and the farce of *Up for the Holidays* are announced for this evening. A matinee will be given to-morrow.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mrs. Scott Siddons will appear as "Julia" in *The Hunchback*. To-morrow evening *Romeo and Juliet* will be performed for the benefit of Mrs. Siddons.

AT THE AMERICAN a matinee will be given to-morrow, when the pantomime of *Jack the Giant Killer* will be performed.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Offenbach's operetta of *A Marriage by Lanterns* and Dibdin's ballad opera of *The Waterman* will be performed this evening by the Pyne-Galton Troupe.

McEVOY'S NEW "HIBERNICON" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening.

New Year's Greeting, January 1, 1869.

At this auspicious season, with a new year opening before us, we desire to call the attention of the public to the establishment of a first-class Dry Goods and Cloth House, upon principles that we believe will commend themselves to all. We respectfully invite the attention of the public to the following facts:—

Our facilities for conducting business cannot be surpassed. We buy our goods *exclusively for cash*, and the advantages secured *in every market* by large cash buyers are too well known to need comment. We sell our goods *only for cash*; therefore, having no losses from selling on credit to provide for, we can afford to sell for small profits.

Again, our large business gives us the opportunity to buy goods in large lots, which is a great advantage, as it enables us to deal directly with manufacturers and importers, and thereby save the intermediate profits which our competitors are obliged to pay.

Another principle is to keep *no old stock* on hand. The usual custom is to keep undesirable goods from season to season till purchasers can be found at *about cost prices*.

We shall sell undesirable goods *at once for* what they will command, *without reference to cost*, thereby making room for new goods and keeping our stock always fresh and clean.

The following goods we keep in large assortment, viz:—Silks, Dress Goods, Cloths, Blankets, Muslins, Linen Goods, White Goods, Hosiery, Shawls, Flannels, etc. etc.

While we make a specialty of every department, yet we desire to call attention particularly to our stock of *Cloths*, in which department we have unusual facilities both in the purchase and sale of the goods.

There has been no centrally located Cloth House in our city where a complete stock of these goods could be found. We intend to keep by far the largest assortment to be found in Philadelphia, including Ladies' Cloakings, Men's Coatings and Cassimeres, and stuffs for Boys' wear, in almost endless variety.

We believe those who have patronized this department of our house during the past few months can testify that we have already in our first season carried out the above promise, and we propose to exhibit hereafter each season all that can be desired in this line, being determined to make our house *the Cloth House of Philadelphia*.

We do not wish to make high-sounding claims of advantages over our competitors that cannot be sustained. The essential advantages we claim are those of *place* and *opportunity*—the opportunity to buy goods at less than ordinary market rates, attendant on a large business and a cash system of doing it.

While we realize the advantages of extensive advertising, yet we as fully realize that no permanent success can be achieved unless the promises held out by advertisement are found to be fully sustained on a visit to the house.

We hope to sustain every promise we make.

Lastly, *more than all, we realize* that no business can be a large success without *scrupulous fair dealing*, at all times, and *uniform courtesy* to every customer.

We shall endeavor to make every buyer a constant dealer at the house.

We therefore invite all who buy dry goods and cloths in large or small quantities to call on us early in the new year, and give us the opportunity to secure their constant patronage.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Central Dry Goods and Cloth House,
Eighth and Market streets.

CLOTHING
LOWER THAN FOR TEN YEARS.

OVERCOATS.—Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver reduced to.....$13 00
Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at $15 00
A great variety of all styles, upwards from.....$8 00

SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city, selling off very low.

PANTALOONS, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to.....$3 00

VESTS—Fine all-wool Cassimere, reduced to.....$2 00

BUSINESS COATS, in great variety, at prices equally low.

BOYS' CLOTHING, very low indeed.

Our whole stock of MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING to be sold out at a great REDUCTION OF PRICES, which are in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and the money refunded.

Call and examine our goods after having examined those of the "sacrificing" houses before purchasing. A fair test is all we ask.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SEWING MACHINES AS HEALTH PRESERVERS.—It is not the least argument in favor of the universal adoption of the Sewing Machine, that they are among the greatest promoters and savers of health. The needle has carried its hecatombs to the grave, and to that class of victims the advent of the Sewing Machine has come like a dispensation of mercy. Indeed, there is no subject upon which one's pen is actuated by deeper convictions, or moves with more earnest zeal, than in advocating the widest adoption of these health, life, and labor-saving instruments. Of the various Sewing Machines in use there are many reasons for preferring the "Grover & Baker," sold at No 730 Chesnut street. They are operated with greater ease and do their work more satisfactorily than others and they also perform a variety of the more ornate and elegant classes of sewing which no other sewing machines attempt. For this, and other reasons, they are the most desirable Sewing Machines for holiday presents. Salesrooms No. 730 Chesnut street.

YE SHIVERING MORTALS who stand in mortal fear of winter's blast and its accompanying ills, why don't you go to Alter's famous Coal Yard, at No. 937 N. Ninth street, and get the very best of coal? It is a domestic paradox why men and women will go stamping and fuming about the house because the slate, instead of coal, fire gives forth no heat, when Alter keeps constantly the cheapest and best of fuel. In such a gift as a ton, even more or less, of coal there is a merit which makes it doubly interesting to the recipient. Thousands of dollars are to-day being wasted on trifles, which, if but turned to some good account, by stocking some deserving poor man's cellar with Alter's coal, would greatly ameliorate misery in our midst; and he who is prompted to do such a kind act, not only to the poor, but to Alter himself, should remember that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

TO THE PURCHASING PUBLIC.—A call is extended to visit Woelpper & Brother's Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods establishments—one at No. 27 N. Eighth street, the other at No. 245 N. Ninth street, and acquire satisfaction by inspection that nothing in their line can be found better or cheaper elsewhere Why, a man may go there and array himself from top to toe in underwear that fits to a T, and deck himself out with the prettiest of neck-ties, collars, cuffs, what not. A lady can do the same in articles pertaining to feminine use, and render herself sweet and pretty in colors of the rainbow, or others more quiet. The Messrs. Woelpper have just at the present time a most heavy and handsome stock of goods. Their stores are just the places to purchase holiday presents, and articles can be found in them to suit the length of any purse. Don't fail to visit Nos. 27 N Eighth street and 245 N. Ninth street.

FINE YOUTH'S PAPER.—The "YOUTH'S COMPANION," in its new form of eight pages, is one of the handsomest weeklies published. The first number, just issued, is filled with a great variety of delightful reading, has fine illustrations, and, taken as a whole, is certainly a most attractive sheet for either young or old. Many years ago, when it was first published by Mr. Willis, many a boy or girl thought there was no reading to be compared with it, but this number shows that while it has grown in years it has also grown in vigor, interest, and brilliancy. It is for sale by all newsdealers.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS EATING IT; so with Clothing, the proof of its quality is by *its durability*; and the fact of it coming from CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s is proof positive that you will be perfectly satisfied with the QUALITY, STYLE, and PRICE.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

OPEN HOUSE ON NEW YEAR.—Don't fail to call on your friends, and, among other good things, partake of Speer's Port Grape Wine. Most all New-Year tables will have it on. Johnston, Holloway & Co., No. 602 Arch street; Fred. Brown, corner of Fifth and Chesnut, and all other Druggists; and Thompson Black & Co., corner of Broad and Chesnut, have a lot in from the vineyard, and will supply the demand.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

MARRIED.

McCULLY—WELSH.—On December 31, 1868, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Father Powers, JAMES McCULLY, JR., to SUSIE, daughter of John Welsh, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

HALL.—On the morning of the 29th instant, ROBERT S. HALL, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1121 Girard street. Services at St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets. ***

MILLER.—On the 28th instant, CATHERINE MILLER, wife of Daniel Miller, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Wayne street, between Queen and Manheim, Germantown, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

STERRETT.—On Wednesday, the 30th of December, JAMES B. STERRETT.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 411 Green street, on Monday morning, January 4, at 10 o'clock. ***

WOLFF.—On the 29th instant, CATHERINE WOLFF, wife of Christopher Wolff, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, N. W. corner of Front and Moore streets, Southwark, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

OBITUARY.

The genial spirit of ALLEN J. HUBBS has quietly departed this earth. A kind, indulgent father, faithful to his beloved family:—though dead, his virtues will forever live in the hearts of his devoted wife, dear children, and many friends, who all sadly mourn his loss.

His noble traits, his extraordinary abilities, his great success, due to his own exertions, the architect of his own fortune, remain a monument to his good name, which was in life, as in death, "As chaste as snow, as pure as ice." A fame to be envied and an inheritance to be valued more than life—a path which followed will lead to happiness and renown. I can only offer this poor condolence to an afflicted family, this shallow honor to departed worth, "To die in Christ is but to live again." His upright life, his long suffering, which he bore with Christian fortitude, give us an assurance of his blissful eternity. His charitable and meritorious deeds were not emblazoned to the world, and his aversion to display and notoriety is but an evidence of the truth, "Men die, but their deeds do live after them." To enumerate his virtues or recount his worth would be "placing a rose leaf upon the brimming jar," causing "the crystal font to run over." We leave him with his God, in whose image he was created, and whose teachings he followed whilst permitted to be with us.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1868. SINCERITY.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Ex-This Institution has no superior in the United States. 610

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE
CANNOT BE SLEDGED!
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CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL } 721 CHESNUT Street,
WAREHOUSES, } Masonic Hall, Philada.;
No. 265 BROADWAY, New York;
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And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 12 30 4t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE DWELLING, NO. 714 Spruce street. Lot 24 feet 9 inches by 230 feet to a 40 feet street. Stable on the rear. House and stable in thorough repair. Immediate possession.
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PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24 1f BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET—SHOWY STORE, WITH GOOD Cellar, No. 424 N. EIGHTH Street. Good Business Location. Rent moderate. 12 28 6t*

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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 11 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
12 1 1uths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

TERRAPIN.
200 DOZEN FINE TERRAPIN,
Just received and for sale by
M. MEAGHER & CO.,
12 22 8trp No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street.

CHOICE ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAYS.—AT the Bijou Furnishing Store, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, may be found a superb assortment of Fancy Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc., which are offered at very low prices. Mr. RICHARD RAYNE, the proprietor, has excellent taste in the selection of his stock.

Also, his Improved Shoulder Seam Pattern Shirt, which has given such universal satisfaction, cut by measurement. 12 21 1m5p

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

FOR ANY HOUSE TO GET THE PRICES DOWN AS LOW as we are now selling all our CLOTHING, and the REASON for it can be very easily seen. An appraisement of the stock was made under direction of the EXECUTOR, and then it was determined to sell it at ONCE to make a quick settlement of the accounts of the former Firm.

To do this THE PRICES WERE ALL PUT DOWN, are that we GUARANTEE them fully TEN PER CENT. LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE, OR GOODS TAKEN BACK AND CASH PAID OVER AGAIN WHEN SHOWN TO BE OTHERWISE.

It will be remembered that our Style, Make and Finish is FAR BETTER than ordinary Ready-Made Clothing. Our large facilities always enable us to SELL CHEAPER THAN OTHER HOUSES; and now, under these special circumstances, it can be readily seen that this is THE opportunity to lay in a full supply.

We have still a very large stock (at least $150,000 worth of Goods), and freshly supplied every day by new lots, as we are making up all the piece-goods we had on hand. As before announced, we continue to allow those whom it suits best to make selections and pay in instalments until all is paid up.

Store Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

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BLANKETS AND QUILTS.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.
HURON BLANKETS.
We still have a full supply of the celebrated HURON BLANKETS, which have heretofore had such unprecedented sale.
Attention is specially directed to the quality, size and weight of these Blankets. They come to us direct from the manufacturers, and will not be found in any other establishment.
Purchasers may rely on getting Blankets of the best quality, and at only one profit on first cost.
HURON GOLD MEDAL,
HURON SWANSDOWN,
HURON PREMIUM,
HURON EXTRA SUPER.
FURNITURE DIMITIES,
MARSEILLES EXHIBITION QUILTS,
BUREAU COVERS, COUNTERPANES.
Five cases fine ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, slightly damaged at the mills, will be sold at a bargain.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $4 00 PER PAIR.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $5 00 PER PAIR.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $6 00 PER PAIR.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
LADIES' FINE CLOAKS,
Reduced One-Third to One-Half FORMER PRICES.
ALSO,
LADIES' FURS,
The whole of which they desire to CLOSE OUT in order to relinquish the Department.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE "BEE-HIVE,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
1 18 tuthfw PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRA NOTICE.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Invites especial attention to his LARGE and ELEGANT assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The Entire Stock Is Offered at the Very LOWEST PRICES.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 25 6p

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1868. CHRISTMAS. 1868.
USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JAMES McMULLAN,
No. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,
Next Door to BAILEY'S,
FORMERLY SEVENTH AND CHESNUT,
IS SELLING
BLANKETS, QUILTS,
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NAPKINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
FLANNELS,
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HDKFS., ETC. ETC.
The very best goods at the lowest prices for CASH. 12 10 thstu10trp

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Dress Goods at 25 cents,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 30 cents,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 35 cents,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 40 cents,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
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Dress Goods at 62½ cents,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 75 cents,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods, $1 to $3,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
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Cloths and Cassimeres,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
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Popular prices for Dry Goods by the yard, piece, or package.
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ERNEST IRROY & CO.
CHAMPAGNE.
Carte Blanche and Special,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THE AGENTS' PRICES
The Wines from this House so favorably known in England, are fruity and generous. They need but a trial to place them on an equality with the finest Champagne here.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
11 tf PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.
TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
Will Occupy its New Banking Room,
No. 135 South SECOND St.,
ABOVE WALNUT,
On Saturday, January 2, 1869.
12 30 3t4p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 25 6p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Nottes French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 230 S. SIXTH Street and No. 706 RACE Street. 7 22 1m

FINANCIAL.
LEHIGH VALLEY RR.
MORTGAGE BONDS.
We offer for sale a limited amount of these
FIRST-CLASS BONDS
AT
NINETY,
And Accrued Interest from December 1.
The Bonds are in amounts of
$1000,
Either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, and bear interest at
SIX PER CENT.,
Free from all Government and State Taxes.
The Mortgage under which these Bonds are issued is for
FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
Upon a property costing over
TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
The gross receipts upon which for the year past are over
FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.
We offer these Bonds as in every respect
A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,
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American Art in the Paris Exposition.

The following extract from the "Report on the Fine Arts," by Frank Leslie, United States Commissioner to the Universal Exposition at Paris, is interesting. After enumerating the drawbacks to which the collection of works for the American gallery was exposed, Mr. Leslie says:—

Notwithstanding all disadvantages, seventy-five pictures, by thirty-eight artists, were sent forward from the United States and placed in the Exposition. Of this number at least one-third should not, under any pretense or influence, have been admitted to a place. It is doubtful if they could have obtained room in any local exhibition where ordinary discrimination is exercised in the choice of pictures. Now, we have upwards of 400 painters, members of the different academies of design in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, and it is idle to pretend that the place of the twenty-five mediocre or utterly worthless pictures could not have been supplied by at least creditable works of art. Many such works were accessible. Among them may be mentioned with credit the fine pictures by Bradford, drawn, after careful study, among the icebergs and on the coast and among the natives of Labrador. One of these, offered by the artist, he was obliged himself to exhibit in Paris, where it speedily found a sale, while the eye of the visitor to the Exhibition was offended by, in one instance certainly, no less than four so-called works of art from a single unpractised and obscure hand.

The American collection occupied one end of the British gallery and the walls of the Avenue d'Afrique dividing this gallery from the Italian. This passage was constantly crowded, so that the lower ranges or tiers of pictures could seldom be seen, or, if at all, at a great disadvantage. Thus Gifford's "Twilight on Mount Hunter," Hubbard's "View of the Adirondacks," and McEntee's "Virginia in 1863," were hung in very bad light, while works far inferior had prominent places in the gallery itself.

Not only was the American exhibit of paintings by no means an exhibition of the various styles of American artists, but it was equally deficient as a type or representative of American art in 1867. Few of the pictures had a distinctive, still less a distinctively, American character, except Johnson's well-known and justly appreciated "Kentucky Home," which compared favorably with the best European works of similar character and attracted much attention from students. Some other small pictures by the same competent artist could hardly be called finished, and might judiciously have been left out of the exhibition. It is to be regretted that of character or *genre* pictures we had so few specimens, since in this department, always the most popular, we might have achieved a real distinction.

The department of painting in which the United States may lay claim to highest excellence is undoubtedly landscape, and, as was to be expected, the largest proportion of pictures in the American gallery were landscapes—twenty-eight in all. But these were inadequate representatives of the genius of our painters in this, their favorite branch of art. They were not characteristic; for, with the exception of a single work by Bierstadt, with his broad effects; one by Church, accurately studied and well manipulated, and one each by Gignoux and Gifford, they represented no important scene or combination of scenery in the United States, and might be taken as presenting views in almost any other country. Our autumn and winter scenery found no proper representation, although in depicting these we have artists of real merit. It may be said generally that our landscapes are brighter, more cheerful and pleasing than those of European artists—a not unnatural result, considering our clearer and more brilliant sky and atmosphere. Our artists, as a whole, have to deal with bolder scenery, and are consequently often more effective in their results. The dull skies, long twilights, and generally tame outlines of nature in European countries are reproduced in pictures also dull, leaden, and monotonous, but nevertheless carefully manipulated. Yet, with all our natural advantages of subject and general success in landscape painting, it is humiliating to say that we did not rank any higher in the Exposition than Prussia, Sweden, and Switzerland.

In saying this it is not meant to be understood that the Exposition, as a whole, presented any remarkable landscapes. A number might be called good, but few could be pronounced excellent.

And here it may be observed, in parenthesis, as a matter worth remembering by aspiring artists, that landscapes have a less general or popular appeal than meny other classes of paintings. Authors of the best works in this department, not in the American alone, but in every other, would be astonished to see how indifferently their productions were passed over by the thouseands who wandered through the galleries of the great Exhibition, while figure subjects and representations of active or historical scenes never missed attracting a crowd of gazers if not critics.

The natural scenery of our country, its variety and kaleidoscopic effects, cannot be surpassed. Italian sunsets and Alpine scenery have become conventional in Europe as synonyms artistically of the tropics and of grandeur in vale and mountain, and, as contrasted with the dulness of English skies and the puny altitudes of Wales and Scotland, they may be justly regarded as beautiful and grand. But Washington is in a lower latitude than Rome, and Florida is parallel with the Desert of Sahara.

Every aspect which nature exhibits, from the torrid heats of Algeria to the bitter cold of Norway, is to be found in our own country on every scale of extent and grandeur. Our Atlantic seaboard stretches over 3000 miles, and our Pacific line from the headlands of California to the pole. Our field of art, like our area of development, is almost illimitable, and it is no fault of ours if the wilderness in one instance be uncultivated, or in the other nature's wonderful combinations unportrayed on the canvas. It has taken almost 500 years to rear the unfinished Duomo of Milan to its present proportions. It was commenced 105 years before the discovery of America by Columbus, and yet scarcely 100 years have elapsed since the United States had a being.

Nevertheless, as already said, we have an art material that ought to inspire and develop the native artist, whatever his tastes or talents, whether as a painter of lake, river, marine, and seashore subjects; of mountain, prairie, or forest scenery, or of the thousand striking aspects and episodes of busy and adventurous life of which the United States offers so many illustrations. The stormy Atlantic and the placid Pacific, the broad lakes of the North and the shadowy lagoons and bayous of the South, the turbid Mississippi, crystal Hudson, swirling and plunging Niagara, St. Lawrence and Columbia, and the Colorado flowing through the deep rifts of plateau and mountain, are all equally subjects for the poet's pen and the painter's pencil. The severe landscapes of Maine, with steel-colored lakes framed in by dark evergreens and reflecting the cold, stern hills, afford abundant scope for a taste gloomy and severe. The rich valleys of the Middle States, green with growing crops, golden with ripening grain or ruddy with autumnal tints, brightened with cities and villages, and streaked with railways and canals; the smoother expanses of the South, its endless wastes of pines, broad, dreamy cotton plantations and level horizons of rice-fields, its orange and palm trees—these, too, offer their thousands of combinations to the eye of the artist and their inspiration to his touch. Our meteoric conditions and phenomena are equally varied and grand, and we have the characteristics, accessories, and incidents belonging to three great and broadly defined races of men and types of human life and civilization.

We should excel in landscape painting in a degree corresponding with the variety and majesty of our subjects and with that exceptional favor with which this branch of art is regarded in our country. But our artists must be less timid and catch more of the boldness and vigor which made Norway and Sweden, and even Russia, conspicuous in the Paris Exhibition, and enabled them to take rank as our superiors in landscape painting.

But one picture in the American gallery was honored with an award—namely, Church's "Niagara." (The artist's medal with 500f. in gold). This well-known picture has an established American and a considerable English reputation, and is a faithful and effective rendering of nature. The second and, perhaps, more ambitious picture exhibited by the same artist, "The Rainy Season in the Tropics," received not unmerited criticism for the dazzling glow of its rainbow, a meretricious feature, which blinds the eye to the fine effects of cliff and mountain, which constitute the chief merit of the picture. The next largest and perhaps in all respects the most conspicuous picture in the American gallery was Bierstadt's "Rocky Mountains." In arrangement of light and shadow, and in the rendering of the water, its purity and depth, this picture was probably unsurpassed in the entire exhibition. And it derived signal advantage from the introduction of an element too often neglected even when admissible in a landscape, viz., life in the foreground. The introduction of a camp of explorers, with Indians, etc., is not only effective but appropriate, and gives a living interest to the picture without detracting from the silent majesty of the natural features which it was the great object of the painter to portray. Had the solitary award made to the United States been left to the suffrages of the mass of the lovers and appreciators of art who visited our gallery, it is not improbable that that doubtful honor might have been conferred on "The Rocky Mountains."

"Mount Washington," by Gignoux, is a good effective picture, but by no means one of the best productions of that artist, and lost much of its real effect by being badly hung in the gallery. Had this prolific painter been consulted in the matter, the America gallery might have been greatly enriched and the credit of American art much elevated. Gifford had two very excellent pictures in the Exhibition, though but one of them was hung, together with Hubbard's good and well-manipulated "View on the Adirondacks," in the dim passage called Avenue d'Afrique, where it was difficult to see it at all. "Lake George in Autumn," by Kensett, a carefully studied piece, but deficient in force in the foreground, attracted much attention and was well appreciated. "The Symbol," by Durand, was generally regarded as an effective picture by competent foreign critics, as was also "Virginia in 1863," by MacEntee. "Autumn in the Woods," by the artist last named, is by no means one of his best works. These were the principal landscapes exhibited. The remainder were either mediocre or absolutely poor, and, if their places could not have been supplied with better works, they might, for the credit of American art, have been omitted from the gallery altogether.

Valuable Manuscripts.

One good result of the war in Abyssinia is revealed in a letter from an officer of the British Museum. When the British troops occupied Magdala they found about one thousand manuscript volumes, which King Theodore had gradually brought together in order to form a library for the church which he intended to build, dedicated to the Saviour of the world, *Maohane 'Alam*. From this mass of manuscripts, Mr. Munzinger, British Consul at Massowah, an accomplished linguist, and Mr. Holmes, of the British Museum, archæologist to the expedition, selected three hundred and sixty of the finest. The remainder were given to the priests of the church of Chelicot, from whom some of them appear to have been purchased and taken to England by both officers and soldiers. The Indian Government, in liberal compliance with the recommendation of Lord Napier, has presented this entire collection to the trustees of the British Museum, with the exception of a few of the handsomest volumes, which are destined for the royal library at Windsor.

Mr. W. Wright, of the British Museum, who gives this interesting information, describes the collection as follows:—

"In point of age these manuscripts may perhaps disappoint the expectations of some scholars; for, with few exceptions, the greater number belong to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and some were transcribed during the reign of Theodore himself. A considerable number, especially of the liturgical class, contain pictures in the different styles of Abyssinian art.

"As regards its contents, the collection fairly represents every branch of the Ethiopic literature, which is, like the Syriac, almost exclusively ecclesiastical, and consists, in great part, of translations from the Greek, Arabic, and Coptic. We have here numerous Biblical manuscripts, comprising, besides the ordinary canonical and apocryphal books, the Book of Enoch, the Kûfâlo (Liber Jubilæorum, or Parva Genesis), the Ascension of Isaiah, the Paralipomena of Baruch, and the Apocalypse of Ezra. The liturgical section contains manuscripts of the Psalter; the Degguâ and Me'râf or anthems and hymns for various occasions, with musical notation; Missals and various other office books and hymn-books. To this class also belong the Nagara Mâryâm, or discourses for the festivals of the Virgin Mary; the Gebra Hemâmât, or services for Passion Week; the Dersânât, or homilies for the festivals of the archangels Michael, Raphael, Gabriel, etc.

"In the department of theology we find such books as Kôrlos; that is, Cyril, comprising Cyril's 'Prosphoneticus ad Imperatorem Theodosium,' the dialogue 'quod unus sit Christus,' and a collection of homilies by various Fathers; the 'Ancoratus,' and other works of Epiphanius; Chrysostom on the Epistle to the Hebrews; the homilies of Severus of Eshmûnian; the works of Mâr Isaac of Nineveh; the treatises ascribed to Kâlamentôs, or Clement; the 'Sinôdôs, or Councils of the Church,' and the 'Didascalia Apostolorum.' Besides these, there are copies of the 'Hâimânôta Abau, or Faith of the Fathers;' Philoxenus of Mabûg on the Monastic Life; the Gannata Manakôsât, or Paradisus Monachorum;' the 'Hawi,' a huge compilation, apparently known by the name of 'Talmid,' drawn up by George, the disciple of Anthony the Syrian; the Aragâwi Manfasâwi,' Faus Manfasâwi,' and others. Here, too, may be mentioned the famous 'Fetha Nagast,' a code of civil and canon law.

"In chronological and historical works the literature of Abyssinia is not rich. To the former class pertain the well-known treatise of Abû Shâker; to the latter, the Universal History of George ibn Amîl; the 'Zena Aihûd; or, History of the Jews,' by Joseph Ben Gorion; and the 'Kebra Nagast, or Glory of the Kings.' There are also two Chronicles of Ethiopia, which may prove both useful and interesting. The one seems, roughly speaking, to contain the history of the latter half of the last century; the other is a work of greater extent, commencing with the creation, but entering more or less into detail from the time of Amda Siyon onwards. It is brought down by continuators far into the present century. The histories of Alexander the Great, King Sekendes, and Serkis, or Sergius, of Armenia, are rather historical romances than histories. Of ecclesiastical legends there is, however, no lack. Besides the Miracles of Our Lord, of the Virgin Mary, and of the three Archangels, we may here mention the 'Gadla Hawâryât, or Acts of the Apostles and Disciples;' the 'Senkesâr, or Synaxarium,' that is, the Menologium, or Martyrology for the whole year, generally comprised in two large folios or quartos; and numerous Lives and Acts of single Saints, such as Givôrgis, or George, Eustathius, Takla Hâimânôt, Fasiladas, Lâlibalâ, etc.

"Almost all the above works are in the ancient Ethiopic language; the number of those in the modern Amharic being very small. With very few exceptions, the MSS. are legibly, often beautifully written on well-prepared vellum; and many of them are not inelegantly bound in wooden boards, covered with stamped leather."

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Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

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ASSETS, $2,000,000.

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LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
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Applications may be made at the Home Office, and the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

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No. 214 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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Santa Maria del Fiore.

A correspondent writing from Florence, thus describes the Church of Santa Maria del Fiore: After I experienced the newly-aroused emotions awakened by the sky-aspiring dome of St. Peter's at Rome, I thought that anything more daring and complete in the way of imaginative creations could not be conceived by mortal; but here in Florence I am wholly absorbed in the contemplation of the grandeur and sublimity of Santa Maria del Fiore. Here esthetic science is unfettered. Spire and shaft, flying buttress and lofty windows, whose lights give out celestial colors, lift up their forms until they are almost lost in the welcoming heaven above them. Here I find the true Gothic, characterized by that ethereal delicacy that uplifts the soul to its Maker. Standing in the shade of its lofty spire, human self is annihilated. As I decipher its infinity of artistic adornments, which lead the eye and thought upward, no ing here and there the lavish painting and sculpture, the embodiment of spiritual and imaginative faculties suggested by spire and shaft, I became conscious of the adaptability of use and flexibility of beauty illustrated by granite, marble, and porphyry.

I have observed that the chief characteristic feature of Gothic architecture, that which gives it a value for spiritual purposes beyond any other system of architecture, seems to be neglected by the modern builders. I refer to its stained glass windo ss and general management of color, light and shade. Its later and best style of windows were those which were carried out in the cathedrals of France and England; the one marked by richness and lightness, and the other by richness and solidity, each beautiful. Here we have the full object and meaning of architecture, internally and externally. The architect's work is not completed when the chisel is laid down. S mething yet requires to be added to the solemn shadows of column, pointed arch and sky-tipped spire, the enduring lessons of carved stone and brilliant fresco—to all these must be added the rays of heaven-tinted light, streaming through rainbow-hued windows, which, falling in slanting streams, fill the whole interior of the sanctuary with a soft effulgence.

What a contrast we have presented in this picture to the style of ornamentation so prevalent in church architecture in this country! With us the rule is barren walls, broken by graceless windows, stiff, grim doorways, and a thousand devices and ornaments signifying nothing. Monstrosities of art are termed magnificent. Polished marble, and granite displaying evidences of manual difficulties overcome, all barren of sentiment or the essence of intellectual art, are accepted as peculiarly appropriate and applicable, simply because the American people have not yet learned the true definition of art, and lack the backbone to acknowledge their ignorance. Monstrous creations wrought by the hammer and chisel are termed "works of consummate taste and ability;" "magnificent proofs of powerful genius;" "equal if not superior to anything to be found in Europe." Adjective is piled on adjective, all swelling words reminding one of the fable of the frog and the ox, words having no more application to the matter under consideration than a criticism on Cole's "Voyage of Life" bears to a blacking box. A correct appreciation of art is of gradual growth and study. But as the feeling is innate in man, all that is required is culture. Art has been defined as the ornamental side of life, as science is its useful.

There is no reason why Americans, whose keen appreciation of all that is appropriate in art as well as material development has been demonstrated time after time in illustrations appealing directly to the intellect, should be content to borrow perpetually when they have the ability to build upon a basis founded upon an intimate knowledge of art and its requirements. We have seen in a single branch of ornamental art what perseverance, energy, and study can accomplish. This branch combines:—First, decoration, having for its object ornament and pleasures. Second, illustration appealing directly to the intellect. Third, purely imaginative expressions exhibiting revelations of the artist's inner conceptions. All these are embodied in the art of glass staining. In the middle ages the art ranked second to none. All that was attempted in landscape and historical painting was seized upon eagerly by the glass stainer, adapted to architecture, and burned into glass to endure forever. When the artists died their secrets died with them. The increased demand for the production of skilled artists in this profession (a demand which is not confined to our continent alone), however, leads us to indulge the hope that this art, partially lost, will again be restored to the world in its perfection.

The American people are susceptible of the highest culture. There is a disposition evinced to demonstrate this fact, which is nowhere more apparent than in the revival of a pure architecture in our church edifices. In the purely ornamental and decorative art the public are beginning to demand something better than tawdry, meaningless designs and glaring colors that violate taste and harmony. The very decided demand for appropriate and symmetrical ornaments, adapted especially to public buildings, bids fair to be supplied by native manufacturers and artists. A single firm in New York, Messrs. Page, Zellers & Daff, devote their energies to the task of supplying the demand. Thus far they have been successful in their efforts to place the art upon a permanent foundation. That they will be able to restore it to its glory, when the rulers of the world bowed before the genius of the adept in the art, is more than we can reasonably hope. But that they will succeed in time in rivalling the finest productions of modern times in Europe is within the scope of possibility. Whoever will take the trouble to examine the glass stained by this firm, will be gratified to perceive how nearly the artist approaches the perfection only to be found in the oldest European establishments. He will also form some idea of the possible achievements in the art under the fostering encouragement of an appreciative people, who have only to will it in order to rival the Old World in all that is harmonious in art as well as material progress. There is nothing in the art of ornamentation feasible that this firm will not attempt. They have succeeded in producing larger sheets of glass, uniform in color, soft, brilliant, and exhibiting a rare harmony, than can be found in any other establishment in the country. Manufacturing their own glass, they obtain a crystal clear sheet of any given size, for a basis. Their facilities enable them to produce a sheet varying from fifty to sixty inches in length in the time ordinarily occupied in staining and enamelling the smallest sheet. Discarding stereotyped patterns and old-fashioned designs, they have succeeded in perfecting a process which enables them to produce patterns of any required description in the shortest space of time. It will be seen from this that parties interested in church buildings can obtain special patterns at cost, with the privilege of retaining exclusive possession of them. A field is also opened for the artistic taste of parties connected with public enterprises. In a word, the firm alluded to have smoothed over some of the greatest difficulties that have hitherto stood in the way of the restoration of one of the most useful of the fine arts.

Charles Dickens' New Readings in England.

Mr. Dickens has begun in London a new series of readings, in which the humorous and pathetic are displaced by the story of the murder in "Oliver Twist." The London *Telegraph* says:—

"Feeling in some doubt as to the impression that a tale of such horror would produce, the author recently gave an experimental reading, in the presence of some forty or fifty persons, for the most part distinguished in literature and art, and capable of giving a reliable opinion on the expediency of repeating the venture before a miscellaneous audience. From the selection Mr. Dickens has rigidly excluded all that has not immediate relation to the murder of Nancy—the climax of the tale. So we hear nothing of the Artful Dodger, or of Bumble, or even of Oliver Twist himself. Nor is there any comic relief to the tragic history except that afforded in the few words spoken by Noah Claypole.

"Mr. Dickens evinces great art in painting in the strongest colors the characteristics of each personage on his first appearance, afterwards suggesting, rather than delineating, so that the flow of the narrative may not be too much interrupted. Fagin is represented with the most vivid truthfulness. The cringing, wheedling manner of the old Jew, never wholly laid as de, even when personal fear has brought out all the latent ferocity of his nature—the cowardice and cunning that prompt him, even in his wildest paroxysm of rage against a girl, to provoke another man to do the deed he burns to see done, but dares not do himself, were expressed with wonderful completeness of effect. In strong contrast was the dull, heavy animal nature of Sikes, incapable alike of thought and of fear, a bull-dog obedient to a fox. The most painfully real passage in the 'reading' was that in which Nancy pleads vainly for her life to her brutal and exasperated murderer. It was just one of those effects which would be ludicrous if they were not terrific.

"The verdict of the private audience was unequivocally favorable. Mr. Dickens has appointed Tuesday, the 5th of January, for the first public reading of 'Sikes and Nancy.'"

Squinting.

From the Imperial Review.

Squinters, says Telmalchio, are born under the sign of the Archer, and inherit something of the doubly-gifted nature of their patron. *Holera speciant, iardum tollunt.* They fix one eye on a bundle of cabbages, and snatch up a pound of bacon fat that they have spotted with the other. Two or three servants of that kind might prove very useful on occasion. And you cannot make a squinter blush, not even if you catch him in the act. The seat of shame is in the eye, and people blink when they are not able to look straight back at their confronters; but the squinter shifts all his shame into the eye that is turned away, and looks at you with the other, coldly, impassively, stonily. It is almost impossible to get the best of a squinter in private life. Is she a duenna, and are you looking for the chance of a moment's flirtation with her fair charge? She turns aside to poke the fire, to pick up her work, to glance out of the window.

You seize the happy opportunity, you pass a little note, you get a hasty squeeze from a little hand, you throw the longing of a life into one eloquent look; and lo! a spare eye has been on you all the while, has interpreted the loving look, has dilated with horror at the clasping of the hands, and has half read the little note. Are you dining with Gulosus? Think not that he is unmindful of you when he bends over his plate, or leans back to drink a deep draught of Lafitte. Another eye is doing duty over you, has foreseen and frustrated your desire for that last *cotelette a la Vicomtesse*, and has rendered utterly futile your efforts to snatch a surreptitious glass. What, though you have just told your best story, have just let off your long, bottled-up joke? Are you, therefore, vain, credulous man, to keep that bottle of "comet" claret in delicious proximity to your right hand? No. An eye that never sleeps is on you, and from afar off the voice of doom is heard. "Please to fill up Mrs. G.'s glass, and pass the bottle this way." Do you hear an invitation to remain? Think not it is for you. The face may be turned towards you, but the inviting eye is directed otherwise. Do you hear a hint about going? Though you may only see the back of the head of the speaker, yet the look, and the words accompanying the look, may be meant for you. Disregard them not, lest they be repeated with a particularity of emphasis and gesture that may make you disagreeably conspicuous. Take it however you will, it is an unequal battle. You cannot go on fighting against a man or a woman who has one eye for his or her business, and for affairs generally, and another for your especial behoof. You must give up when there are against you (slightly altering the words of our great poet):—

"Everywhere
Two eyes in council, two beside the hearth,
Two in the tangled business of the world,
Two in the liberal offices of life."

It is the fashion of the present day to attempt to utilize everything, including sewage and the intelligent working man. Why, then, should we not utilize the squinter? Here is a fine field for inventive genius, and, as a small contribution, we suggest two vocations in life in which he might be of service. He might be a wonderful racing judge. There is one contingency in racing where the ordinary judge is of necessity helpless. When two horses are running wide on the far side of the course, and a third is hugging the rails on the judge's side, if the three pass the winning post almost abreast, it is physically impossible for the judge to see more than two of them. He stands in his box, and looks straight across at a post on the opposite side. He can then only see whetever passes across that particular line of sight. But it is clear that a horse passing at the same time immediately under the nose would not cut that line of sight at all, especially when the course is very wide, as are some of the courses at Newmarket. The judge would then lose him, as it is technically called; or if his attention was distracted in his favor, he would lose the two on the opposite side. We ourselves have seen more than one instance of this at Newmarket. Now a judge with a powerful squint could keep one eye fixed on the opposite post, and the other on the ground just under his feet, or on any point where a horse, running very wide of the rest, would pass the winning-chair; and as the two eyes would see simultaneously, in point of time, although the lines of vision would be different, there would be no difficulty in forming an accurate judgment under the most arduous circumstances. Again the squinter would be invaluable as an umpire at cricket. Formerly, when high bowling was not allowed, the umpire at the bowler's end had to see three things almost simultaneously: First, that the bowler's arm was not unduly elevated; secondly, that his first foot was not over the crease; and, thirdly, that he did not bowl a wide ball. He is not required now to look after the first of these three; but still, it is a great effort to attend accurately to the bowler's foot and then suddenly to raise your eyes, and note with equal accuracy the pitch of the ball. Still more difficult is it to judge a run-out. Frequently the bat is grounded, and the balls are whipped off almost in the same instant of time. Yet the umpire must witness each of these actions separately, by two distinct actions of vision; and it is not too much to say that there are numberless cases of this kind in which the umpire's decision can be nothing else, from physical causes, than a happy guess. But our squinter, with one eye on the wicket-keeper's hands, and the other on the batman's foot or bat—whichever was foremost—could see both actions independently, and could decide with mathematical certainty which occurred first. Doubtless, there are other cases in which the services of the squinter might be introduced with happy results; and it is not impossible that he may be destined to play an important part in the future. He may yet have his revenge on the jokers who have made fun of him for so many centuries; he may yet live to illustrate the proverb, that those who laugh the loudest do not always win.

—Jacksonville, Ill., is to have its water works.

—Bowles is to be dined by Bullock and Boston.

—A new name for it—The Erie-pressible conflict.

—Texas osnaburgs are in the New Orleans market.

—Alaskan ladies like a bottle of whisky before dinner, but prefer whale oil to champagne with their meals.

—The Paris *Charivari* adapts Esop's fable of the frogs praying Jupiter for a king to the situation in Spain.

—That Swiss nurse who poisoned nine of her patients for the pleasure of watching their sufferings, has been sent to prison for twenty years.

—English grocers grind up old coffins to adulterate their coffee. The change from coffins to coffee is an ee-sy matter.

—"Incompatibility of temperament" is what has brought the pretty Madeline Henriques back to the stage and deprived Jennings of his wife.

—The heirs of Anneke Jans have appointed a committee of twenty to take their case to the United States Supreme Court and divide ten per cent. for their trouble—when they get the property.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 4:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $4.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 12:20, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $4 25.
At 7:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 12:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 8, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Jobnsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
11 16

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office No. 901, corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:45, and 9:00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 25 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail. 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express. 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 826 Cheanut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
" arrives at	Erie	9:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	11:00 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at	Erie	10:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
" arrives at	Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Erie	10:55 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	12:55 A. M.
" arrives at	Philadelphia	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Erie	6:25 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	7:30 A. M.
" arrives at	Philadelphia	4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, 1 13 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
1 15

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia, at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M., leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00, and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., 1:50, and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., arriving at New York, 11:00 A. M., and 12:20 and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:20 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $57·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be only had at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 8 and 9 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal places only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between B. C. Junction and L. V. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chestnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M., and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:55 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
4 10

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 6¾ and 6¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

FOR NORRISTOWN.—SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8:35, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 9:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:30 A. M. 12:40, 3:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05 and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 5 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:24 P. M.

Fifth and sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

On and after December 15, the steamers of this line will sail at noon. Freight taken on accommodating terms. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage

EUROPE.

The London Workingmen and Reverdy Johnson—Riots in Wales—The Cadiz Outbreak.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ENGLAND.

Minister Johnson and the Londoners—A Banquet Which Didn't Come Off.

The following is the communication addressed by the workingmen of London to the American Minister in relation to the proposed banquet:—

To his Excellency the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, etc.—Sir:—With extreme regret and a full knowledge of the unworthy return we are making for your kindness in accepting an invitation to dine with certain London workmen, we are compelled to ask you to release the committee from its engagements.

We feel that where any division of opinion exists among persons engaged in such a work as the committee has undertaken, there is some danger of that which was intended for a compliment becoming an insult instead.

Unfortunately, such a division has arisen among those who were before unanimous in the desire to do honor to your countrymen through you, and to congratulate you personally upon the successful manner in which you were conducting a difficult negotiation. Certain allegations which have lately been made as to the hostility of the majority of Americans towards yourself and their disapproval of your acts have had a disquieting effect upon some members of our committee, and, after much discussion, it has been thought wise to avoid all possibility of giving further offense either to you, to whom these discussions must be annoying, or to any others, by asking your permission to withdraw the invitation.

I am, sir, on behalf of the deputation you so kindly received yesterday, your obedient servant,

ROBERT CONIGSBY,
No. 27 Riverhall street, S. W., Dec. 12, 1868.

MR. JOHNSON'S REPLY.

No. 4 UPPER PORTLAND PLACE, Dec. 14.—My DEAR SIR—Your note of the 12th, written in behalf of the committee who honored me with a personal call at an early hour of that morning, is received. I, of course, make no objection to the withdrawal of the invitation to which you refer, and if you had merely requested it, I should have made no other reply.

The reasons, however, which you assign are such that I deem it proper to advert to them.

These are that a "majority of Americans" are hostile to me, and disapprove of my acts since my arrival in this country.

If the facts were as stated, I respectfully deny the right of any class of persons in this country, many or few, to question that I am a representative of the Government and people of the United States, and I object, if possible, more decidedly that any such impression constitutes even the semblance of excuse for any act of discourtesy towards me officially. For whatever estimation I may be held in by those who have been instrumental in compelling you, and those associated with you, to do what you evidently consider an ungentlemanly act, I should feel no concern personally, but only regret it on account of its authors. If they are satisfied with their course, I shall continue perfectly content.

The allegations which you mention as having been made in the United States in regard to myself arose from having sat at the banquet given to me in Sheffield with Mr. Roebuck, then a member of Parliament and an invited guest, and for having consented, at his request, to be introduced to Mr. Laird, a member of the past and present Parliament, at a banquet given to me at Liverpool, who was also an invited guest, and for taking, when he offered it, his hand, and because of my continuing efforts to cultivate friendly feelings between the people of this country and my own.

That these imputations may well be borne with by me, when I was sent upon my present mission for the purpose of removing enmities, if I should find any, and confirming friendships, will readily be believed, notwithstanding a certain portion of the workingmen of London have thought it proper and within their province to endeavor to inflict what they designed to be a slight upon me. I say a portion of the workingmen of this city, for I have no reason to believe that I am not held in kind regard by that class of Englishmen here and elsewhere.

So far from having any such reason, the receptions which I have met with in Sheffield, Leeds, Worcester, Liverpool, Brighton, Birmingham, and in London also, have been such as to satisfy me that I stand well with all classes of her Majesty's subjects. And I may, therefore, submit with resignation to any adverse opinion which may be entertained by any part of any class within the limits of this city.

My information is that these are few. What influence has been brought to bear upon them I do not know. It is possible that some busybody, for interested ends of his own, may be at the bottom of it, or that such persons may even possibly desire, for some political end, that amicable relation between this country and my own shall not be established.

That I am justly subject to censure in regard to my conduct towards Messrs. Roebuck and Laird will not be believed by any portion of the unprejudiced and intelligent people of the United States who have witnessed—not only without blame, but with pleasure—the course pursued by all the distinguished officers of the United States army, including Generals Sherman and Grant, towards the officers lately in the Confederate service.

These latter had sought to destroy the government to which they owed allegiance, and thereby committed the highest of all political offenses; and yet, from the moment our late war terminated, they were taken by the hand by our generals, and their former friendly relations were at once sincerely resumed. General Grant, whose devotion to his country no one doubts, has had in his house in Washington as a guest one of the most distinguished of the Confederate leaders.

If conduct like this is not only censured, but approved, upon what grounds can it even be decently held that I should be censured for my course towards Messrs. Roebuck and Laird, who owed no allegiance whatever to the United States?

Thanking you, sir, and your committee for the courtesy shown me at our personal interview, and for the friendly terms of your note, I remain, with much regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.
Robert Conigsby, Esq. Chairman, etc.

Colliers' Strike in Wales.

The English papers of the 16th instant say:—"The colliers of the Rhabon district, numbering some thousands, having struck for an advance, the greatest excitement prevails in the neighborhood. They have met in large numbers, and the managers and underground managers are in the greatest fear. The men attacked the house of Mr. Evans, the manager of the New British Iron Company, and broke all the windows within their reach, and he himself was obliged to go out of the way. The underground managers are sending away their wives and families from the neighborhood. The colliers, who say they are determined to stand out, are going about in large bodies begging, and it is dangerous to refuse them. The managers met on Monday, in consultation with the county magistrates, as to what is the best course to be pursued; but they, like the men, seem determined to stand out also."

SPAIN.

Influence of the United States—The Republican Outbreak at Cadiz—Robbery and Punishment.

A Cadiz correspondent (Dec. 10) writes:—

As I have described to you in former letters, the Government troops were badly beaten by the republican forces. The Government first showed the white feather and offered conditions, which the insurgents would not have considered had not the foreign consuls interfered to prevent further bloodshed. These conditions are that the republicans give up the arms and that all the reinforcements of Government troops be sent away from Cadiz. The republicans have agreed to these terms, which have been sent on to Madrid for approval. We are now awaiting a reply, which will doubtless be in the affirmative, and the insurgents will then surrender their arms to the United States Consul.

All the consuls have signed the official copy of the conditions as witnesses, and have agreed to remain in Cadiz until the decision of the Government is announced. In fact, the insurgents would not allow them to leave, fearing that the city would be at once bombarded by the ships of war in the harbor if the consuls retired. No United States vessel is here, but the Swatara is expected. Every ship in the bay—mostly Danish and Italian—is filled with people. Thousands are fleeing across the bay. Thirty thousand citizens have managed to escape by one means and another, but the insurgents now declare that no more shall leave except by water. Four Government iron-clads grimly guard the bay.

Every principal street in Cadiz is barricaded. Five hundred and sixty barricades are finished or in process of erection and they are all composed of square blocks of stone and are very formidable. There are 300 wounded of both factions in the City Hospital, and 100 wounded soldiers in the Custom House. This shows that the fighting in the streets has been no child's play. The fronts of the houses are riddled with bullets, and the marks of cannon balls have pitted the City Hall as with an architectural small-pox. The City Hall is the headquarters of the insurgents, and was determinedly attacked, but in vain. The insurgents drove the troops back to the Custom House at the point of the bayonet, with heavy loss.

The insurgents are confident and calm. If the Madrid authorities consent to their terms, well and good; if not, they will fight it out. The tri-color waves over all the principal public buildings, except the Custom House, which displays a white flag, as it is used for a hospital. The republicans fight under the tri-color. There is no Government flag in the city. The republicans laughingly declare that the Government has no flag, now that it has lost its Bourbon petticoat. In the centre of the city the American ensign is proudly floating.

Hundreds of families are ready to leave, but are determined to stay until the American Consul withdraws, having full faith in his promises of protection. English, Prussians, Chilians, and Spaniards all rush to the American Consulate for safety, although the firing has now completely ceased. The insurgent leaders walk freely in and out of the Consulate, since they hold all that section of the city.

The Government troops have broken into several deserted houses, and are said to have stolen considerable property. Only one insurgent has been detected in a similar crime, and he was shot at once.

The following placard is posted over the city:

LONG LIVE
THE REPUBLIC!
DEATH
TO ALL TRAITORS!

It is rumored that if the worst comes the sailors of the fleet will not fire upon the people; but that is nonsense. If the insurgents do not obtain terms from the Government, the city will be bombarded before the 20th instant; but I still hope that peace will be restored. All parties agree that the American Consul alone stopped the fighting, and as he is actively interceding with with the leaders on both sides, telegraphing to Madrid and encouraging all who come to him with hopeful assurance, no one yet despairs. Captain Farrell is one of Grant's old officers, and he mounted the barricades here on the day of the fighting in full uniform, with the stars and stripes in his hand, and silenced every insurgent musket by shouting to them not to fire on that flag. The Spaniards almost idolize him, and the insurgents declare that if the city be bombarded they will hoist the American ensign and ask admission into the Union. These wild speeches are only characteristic of the Spanish, but they prove that this republican feeling is hearty. The insurgents are constantly shouting "Long live the republic of North America! Long live the republic of Spain!"

A New Family Paper.

The successful founder of illustrated papers in America, Frank Leslie, will issue in the first week in January a new family paper entitled *The New World*, devoted to romance, travel, discoveries, hygiene, the farm and the kitchen, art, poetry, and humor. It is to contain several features of interest not found in any family newspaper now published, but required by modern wants and improvements, such as a record of recent Scientific Discoveries, by Prof. Joy, of Columbia College; Transactions of the Polytechnic and Farmers' Department of the American Institute, illustrated; Health and its Laws, by Dr. A. K. Gardner; Incidents of Travel and Reminiscences of Adventure, by Hon. E. G. Squier and other travellers; Food and How to Cook It; The Dairy, the Orchard, and the Garden. Each number is also to contain A Bill of Fare, with directions for its preparation, adapted to the season, for each day of the week, by the Lelands of the Metropolitan Hotel. The whole tastefully printed and illustrated.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	158¾	Chi. and N.W.pref.	83⅞
N.Y. and E. R.	38⅝	Chi. and R. I. R.	118½
Ph. and Rea. R.	97⅞	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	113½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87¼	Pacific Mail Steam.	118⅝
Cle. and Pitt R.	88½	Gold	134⅞
Chi. and N.W.com.	81½	Market steady.	

—Somebody in New York has been using Congressman Lincoln's frank to send an edition of a weekly paper out to Cincinnati.

WORKS OF ART.

WORKS OF ART.

MEMORIAL BRONZES

TO

WASHINGTON

AND

LAFAYETTE,

AT

BAILEY & COMPANY'S,

CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts.,

tuths PHILADELPHIA.

CHURCH'S

NEW "NIAGARA,"

His last important Picture, and the best and most comprehensive view of the

GREAT FALL,

On Exhibition for a Short Time.

Admission, 25 Cents.

EARLES' GALLERIES

AND

LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,

No. 816 CHESNUT Street,

12 thstuszmtp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

THREE MORE MURDERS

loom up before me as I sit down to write.

My pen seems dipping into an inkstand of crime, and to write in characters of black blood.

A New York letter is a criminal calendar, and much of the correspondence is necessary homicidal.

Murder number one is the murder of an infant by its mother, the act being the last link in a long chain of "Effie Deanism."

Murder number two is committed by a German bricklayer, who happens for the time to be out of work. On his return home in the dusk of the evening he sees some men lowering some wine and liquor casks into a vault. He asks them whether they wish help, and is told yes. He assists them, receives what pay they choose to give him, and descends into the adjoining saloon to treat himself to a drink. His name is Groening. Whilst he is there, enters to him a half-drunken saloon-keeper named Tremain, who thrusts himself into a quarrel with Groening, and finally slaps him in the face with the palm of his hand. For this he pays at the dear price of his life, for the wretched Groening—without work, without home, without hope—gives sudden swing to the passions so long held in check by want and pain, and strikes his insulter to the heart. Henceforward no more hunger, no more freezing, no more wandering about the houseless streets. The prison will provide food, and shelter, and raiment, and the halter will introduce him to a better state of things!

Murder number three is at a German dance house in Hoboken. The victim is a German sailor named Paskell, who, by some person unknown, is knocked down dead with a heavy hammer. The hammer hits him immediately above the heart, and leaves a livid square imprint there. These three murders occur within twelve hours of each other.

I lately mentioned an attempt at suicide made in City Hall Park, and which resulted only in the destruction of the pseudo-suicide's overcoat, that was hardly worth so much powder being wasted over it. The friends of the young man, who has been forwarded to them in Connecticut, are at so much pains to inform the public that he was demented at the time, and that at the very moment when he shot himself he had money and "valuables" enough to carry him across the continent, that I take this means of undeceiving such of the Philadelphia public as I may have unwittingly deluded. The demented youth's name was Stevenson, and he lives at Bridgeport.

THE POLICE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

are directed to exercise more than their usual vigilance. Superintendent Kennedy directs that both platoons of every precinct in the city and in Brooklyn shall be kept on duty, and that the captains shall take such extra measures as may be deemed necessary to ensure peace. Whether these extra precautions have any reference to the bands of callers who give to New Year's Day a distinction unequalled by any other day in the year, is a matter for only the merest conjecture.

New York and Brooklyn are grunting with joy under the inspiration of a new idea. This idea is nothing more nor less than the

EAST RIVER BRIDGE,

for which Brooklyn subscribes $3,000,000, provided New York will make up the rest, say $5,000,000 more.

Mr. Roebling's present design is suggestive of his suspension bridge at Niagara.

The completed bridge will be nearly 4000 feet long. It will span a distance of 1600 feet, will be 80 feet wide, and sustain 15,000 tons. The suspending tower on the Brooklyn side will be built in the river, near the shore, at the north end of the Fulton Ferry Depot. The one on the New York side will be built on pier 26, monopolizing the interval between pier 28 and Roosevelt street ferry. The roadway will commence in Brooklyn at the foot of Sands street, whence it would run down to the head of Main street, and there turning to the left, will spring in an air line immediately in the direction of our new Court House.

"Will the Coming Man cross the East river bridge?" is then the private question of the hour; and I feel a happy confidence in replying that the Coming Man will most assuredly do so, should the East river bridge be completed in time.

By the newspapers which approve of Mr. Roebling's plan, every argument which can be used is now being plied to persuade the public that the wealth, property, and ambition of New Yorkers can only be fed by the speedy completion of this great inter-civic enterprise. Meanwhile, New Yorkers who reside in Brooklyn, and who remember the freezing and dreary waits, amid ice and fogs and danger, to which they have been subjected during the winter ferriages of the past, are content to bless the new bridge project for the satisfactory reason that it promises to carry them home in the shortest and safest way. The

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

of Ohio, has been spending Christmas week in this city, at the residence of his brother-in-law, of St. Ann's Church, at No. 26 Remsen street.

A meeting of

ARTISTS,

samplers, architects, engravers, photographers, and chromo-lithographers was held last night at the studios of Messrs. Marshall, Macdonald, and Wilson, No. 697 Broadway, for the purpose of taking steps to protect their rights in their works.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS COURT ROOM

has undergone a thorough change, so as to favorably compare with court-rooms of the same kind in Europe. The appointments are very elegant, and, in this city, at least vice never had a more splendid tribunal to be sentenced at.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE

have made over thirty analyses of brandy and whisky, and discovered that only two out of the two and thirty are according to the brand.

PAREPA

is expected to make her *rentree* at Steinway Hall on January 8, 1869, after an absence of six months.

The opening of "The Tammany" has been wisely postponed until next Monday.

In completing this, the

LAST LETTER OF 1868,

I am prone to confess that my feelings are too many for me. I therefore scatter them among the readers of these New Yorkisms, whom I wish a Happy New Year, with that accession of appetite without which New Year's dinners are nothing. ALI BABA.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

1869. DIARIES. 1869
FORTY DIFFERENT
STYLES OF DIARIES, NOVELTIES IN WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS.
PAPER and ENVELOP already stamped, in boxes.
J. LINERD,
10 12 4m No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.
EXTENSIVE SALE—STATES UNION HOTEL; No. 606 Market street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, PIANO, CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
January 4, at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the States Union Hotel, No. 606 Market street, comprising walnut parlor furniture, mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood piano, dining-room furniture, China, glass, castors, etc. Also the furniture of about 45 rooms, hair mattresses, blankets, bedding, Brussels and other carpets, large quantity of oil cloth and zinc, office furniture, fire-proof chest made by Evans & Watson. Also, bar furniture, three marble-top bars, cooking range, stoves, chandeliers, large quantity of kitchen utensils, etc. 12 31 2t

THIRD EDITION

RHODE ISLAND.

A Destructive Conflagration in Providence.

RAILROADING IN MARYLAND.

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Destructive Fire in Providence—Newspaper Establishment Burned Out.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 31.—Early this morning an office boy in the employ of the Providence *Press*, in their publishing house in Dyer street, accidentally set fire to a sprig of Christmas tree, which immediately extended to all parts of the building. So inflammable was the tree that it was found impossible to check the flames, and the employes of the newspaper, seven in number, escaped only with great difficulty from the office. They were compelled to make their exit by sliding down a rope attached to the outside window casing.

Rev. Sidney Dean, the editor, was the last to leave the office, which was situated on the fourth floor of the building. He received some injuries from the flames, but nothing serious. The entire stock of type and fixtures are all destroyed. The loss is estimated at $75,000, about two-thirds of which is covered by insurance. The fire is now under control. The building was owned by David Duncan, of this city.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 61.

Governor Swann

is now very ill at his residence here of pneumonia, and will not be able to give his usual New Year's reception at the Governor's mansion in Annapolis.

General Grant

and two boys slipped through Baltimore yesterday afternoon unknown to any save a few railroad men.

The Late Henry R. Reynolds.

The funeral was largely attended yesterday by Masons and Odd Fellows.

The railroad complications and schemes between the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central, and Baltimore and Ohio, to absorb all smaller roads and interests, still continue here. To-morrow will be a

General Holiday

and suspension of business, with New Year's calls.

The weather is disagreeable, snow, rain, slush, fog, and mud.

FROM CHICAGO.

Improvement of Navigation in the West.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—During the Illinois River Improvement Convention, held at Peoria, a report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted, declaring the navigation of the Illinois river unreliable, and advising the appointment of a committee to urge upon the attention of the Legislature the importance of the contemplated improvement, at an estimated cost of about $2,000,000, from La Salle to its mouth, 420 miles.

A bill was passed by the House of Representatives of Dakota Territory enabling women to hold office, but the Senate will probably defeat the measure.

A memorial passed both houses asking General Grant to appoint W. W. Brookings the next Governor of the Territory.

Highway Robbery

NORFOLK, Dec. 31.—The agent of the Virginia Express Company was knocked down and robbed of $12,000 at 5 o'clock this morning, while on his way to the depot. He was seriously injured.

The Hill Murder Case.

Continued from Second Edition.

Maria Smith sworn—I am Conrad Smith's wife; I lived with Mrs. Hill when she lived at Tenth and Sansom and lived with her at Tenth and Pine; this was two years after Mr. Hill died; I was there a year and eight months; I stayed there at nights and all the time; I went there in the August after Mr. Hill died, and remained twenty months; Mr. Twitchell and Mrs. Hill had words several times; sometimes they were friendly and sometimes unfriendly; sometimes I heard them quarrel, but I didn't know what it was about: I couldn't tell how Mr. Twitchell treated her, for I was not much in the dining room where they always sat; when they were in my presence he always treated her very friendly; I never heard him make threats towards her.

Mr. Mann objected to any testimony respecting threats, because they had not been proven to have been recent.

The Court said that the rebuttal should be confined to general friendly relations.

The witness resumed—Mrs. Hill was not in the habit of walking about at night; people did not come at night to pay her money; I heard of this murder on the Monday following; my husband had sold his dog to a man, and that Sunday night he came after it; my husband was not out of the house all Sunday; I do not know Ellen Dolan; no other servant lived there when I did; I do not know Sarah Bouvier either.

Cross-examined—I live in Drinker's alley now; have lived there four months; before that I lived in Lily alley about five months; before that I lived in Catharine street a year; before that I lived in Old York Road; I have not lived at Mrs. Hill's since last February a year ago; two years this coming February.

(Here old Mr. Smith, who had been talking with the District Attorney, fell to the floor fainting, but was restored by those about him.)

P. J. Post sworn—I am a bookbinder, residing at No. 28 Benton street.

It was offered to prove by this witness that he was in the neighborhood of Tenth and Pine streets about 9 o'clock on the evening of this murder, and did not see any one leaving Mrs. Hill's house, and that he heard no noise there. The offer was, of course, objected to by Mr. Mann.

The offer was admitted in consequence of the division of the Court in opinion.

The witness proceeded:—My mother-in-law lives in the neighborhood of Tenth and Pine streets, I was on the corner from 8 30 o'clock until a quarter to 9 on the evening of this murder; I was standing there smoking a cigar; I had a full view of the front and side of the house; I saw no one at all about it, and heard no noises proceeding from the house; when I left the corner I went to my mother-in-law's, where I had been.

Thomas L. Wayne sworn—On the night of the murder of Mrs Hill I was at my brother's, at No. 1205 Kemble street, below Pine, running west from Twelfth street; I left there at 9 o'clock, and came down the south side of Pine street from Twelfth; I should say it took me from three to five minutes to walk from my brother's to Tenth and Pine streets; I saw no two men, one with a long coat nearly to the ground, in that neighborhood; I passed Mrs. Hill's house, but heard no noises or barking of dogs there; I am positive that I met no man in that square from Eleventh to Tenth streets.

Cross-examined—It took me one or two minutes to walk that square, and in those few minutes I saw nobody.

Here the Court took a recess until 3 o'clock,

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

New Year's Day Calls To-morrow—The President to be Visited by Army Officers—The Departments Closed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

Officers of the Army

in this city will assemble in uniform at the War Department to-morrow, at 11½ o'clock A. M., when they will proceed in a body to pay their respects to the President of the United States. They will form by corps and regiments in the order designated in the Army Register. The senior officer of each corps will present his own officers to the President. The above is issued in circular from the Adjutant-General's office.

Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps

will assemble at the Navy Department at 11 o'clock A. M., in the uniform prescribed for official visits on shore, and proceed in a body to pay their respects to the President.

The Treasury Department

employes were dismissed at one o'clock to-day. Preparations have been made at the White House for the reception to-morrow. All prominent officials and a large number of private citizens will receive their friends to-morrow.

Fire in Troy.

TROY, Dec. 31.—A fire occurred last night at the corner of River and First streets, in the photograph gallery of E. T. Cook, who lost $1000; J. S. Jake, dealer in picture frames and photograph goods, lost $3000, insured; Mrs. M. Johnson, dealer in clothing, lost $3000, insured.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Cotton firm; sales of 1200 bales at 26c. Flour dull, sales of 4200 barrels at yesterday's quotations. Wheat quiet, 3600 bushels sold, spring at $1 70. Corn quiet; sales of 32 000 bushels at 93c@$1 10. Oats dull at 76@78c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $27 50. Lard firmer at 17@17½c. Whisky quiet.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GRANT.

The Hospitalities of the City are Tendered to the President Elect.

Last evening General Grant, accompanied by his wife, two children, and a servant, arrived in this city, and proceeded directly to the Continental Hotel.

It will be remembered that at the meeting of Councils held yesterday afternoon, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to tender him the hospitalities of the city:—Messrs. Gillingham (chairman) Fox, Cattell, Franciscus, Marcus, Shoemaker, Hanna, Calhoun, Hahn, and Conrow.

This was in pursuance of the following resolution:—

Whereas, It is understood that General Ulysses S. Grant is about to visit the city of Philadelphia; and

Whereas, Alike by his invaluable services to the country, his eminent abilities, and the high office to which he has been elected by his grateful and admiring fellow-citizens, it is eminently proper that the city of Philadelphia should tender him civic attention and honors; therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the hospitalities of the city be tendered to General Ulysses S. Grant, the President elect of the United States, and that a joint special committee of five members from each Council be appointed to carry out the purpose of this resolution.

At 9 o'clock this morning the committee met in Select Council Chamber, and despatched the following communication to the General by a messenger:—

SELECT COUNCIL CHAMBER, Dec. 31, 1868—General U. S. Grant, President elect of the United States—Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, held the 30th inst., the hospitalities of the city were directed to be extended to you during your present visit, and a committee appointed for the purpose of carrying out the same. Said committee is now in session, and hearing that you have arrived in the city, respectfully ask that you will, at your earliest convenience, indicate a time and place that they may have the honor of a personal interview.

Awaiting your early reply, we respectfully remain your obedient servants, etc.

ROBERT P. GILLINGHAM, Chairman.

The messenger on reaching the hotel had an immediate audience with the General, who replied to the communication that he would be happy to see the committee at once. On receiving this answer the members of the committee repaired to the hotel, were ushered into the presence of the General, and received a most warm and cordial reception.

He expressed his regret that his time was so occupied with other matters and appointments that he could not afford a great deal of it to a public reception, but also gave utterance to a desire to meet the citizens, and specified the hour between two and three o'clock to-morrow afternoon for that purpose.

The arrangement was then made that he should visit Independence Hall at the time mentioned by himself, and there receive the authorities of the city and the citizens in general. This was satisfactory, and thus the matter stands. After some further social converse, during which the General hoped that no speeches would be made on the occasion, the committee retired and returned to Common Council chamber.

On being called to order by the Chairman, the proper arrangement for the reception were discussed, and Messrs. Fox, Conrow, and Shoemaker appointed a sub-committee to have full power in the regulation of all matters therewith connected. This sub-committee is to report to the general committee to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, in Select Council chamber, when the completed programme will be made known.

Independence Hall is to be decked and burnished up for the occasion, the carriages procured to convey the General and his party to the place, a band of music engaged, and other arrangements effected to give interest and pleasure to the time.

This afternoon the General visits Girard College.

A COLORED BURGLAR.—This morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the residence of Thomas Grace, No. 620 Barclay street, was entered by two negroes, who broke open the rear window. They went into the store and forced the money-drawer, from which they abstracted $20. They then ascended to the bed-chamber, and while moving around awoke Mrs. Grace, who aroused her husband. The burglars then fled for the stairway, and Mr. Grace after them. He picked up a boot and threw it. The heel took one of the negroes on the back of the head, and tumbled him down the entire flight. Getting up, he made for the window, and got out of it only to fall into the arms of Policemen Hassley and Ashmore. On being searched a butcher-knife, a chisel, and a hatchet were found. He also had two coats on his back belonging to Mr. Grace. The other negro escaped with the $20. Alderman Carpenter gave the accused a hearing, after which he was committed for trial.

THE AMATEUR DRAWING-ROOM, on Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, was crowded last evening, on the occasion of the second concert of the O. M. Society. The programme was carefully selected, and the pieces rendered in a style which produced the most rapturous applause. It would be invidious to make any distinction in the admirable performances of the evening, further than to remark that the solos were peculiarly well sung, and the piano performances such as to merit the appreciation of all present. The members of this society are among our most talented musical people, and we are delighted to knew that their entertainments have become so deservedly popular.

SAFE BROKEN OPEN.—Some time during last night a safe located in a warehouse at Front and Willow streets, was cut open and robbed of $20.

FIFTH EDITIO

THE LATEST NEWS

The Alabama Negotiations—The President's Policy of Settlement—General Logan's Illness—European Affairs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 31.

General John A. Logan,

who has been under medical treatment for some time, is so far recovered that he hopes to be able to resume his seat in Congress after the recess. He has been suffering from an affection of the throat and general prostration, the result of overwork in the Presidential campaign.

All the Departments

closed at noon to-day, and will not be opened until Saturday. Many of the clerks living in Baltimore and Philadelphia have gone home to spend New Year's. Arrangements are being made at the White House for the reception to-morrow, and it is expected that in addition to the diplomatic corps, army, navy, and civil officials, a very large number of citizens will call and pay their

Respects to the President.

It has not yet been decided who will appear at the head of the army officers, in the absence of General Grant. In addition to the President and Cabinet officers, a large number of private citizens have made arrangements to receive to-morrow. The day promises to be well observed.

A Sub-Committee

of the House Judiciary Committee is in session to-day examining witnesses on the charges preferred against Judge Busteed, of Alabama. The proceedings are strictly secret.

The fact that several States will not be represented in Congress on the fourth of March should the session be held, because their elections for Congressmen do not take place until later in the spring, may have some influence in securing a change of the law providing for the meeting on the fourth of March. Members from New Hampshire and Connecticut, both of which States will be unrepresented, do not, however, favor the repeal of the law.

FROM EUROPE.

Advices from Constantinople—Spanish Demonstration at Seville.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—One day's later news has been received from Constantinople. The insurgents in Crete have all made their submission to the Turkish authority, and a provisional Government has been established there.

MADRID, Dec. 30, via London, Dec. 31.—A demonstration was made at Seville some days ago, and General Caballero de Roda had been ordered there with a body of national troops. The people were disarmed, however, before the General's arrival, and the country is now entirely tranquil.

FROM NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Alabama Claims.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A Washington special to the New York *Evening News* says:—"It is stated that within a few days highly important information will be made public by the President, setting forth an entirely satisfactory basis of settlement of the Alabama claims, which England has already assented to.

"The new programme is one advanced by the President and his Cabinet, and meets with the approval of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of Congress."

Murder in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—About 7:30 this morning Charles M. Rogers, while sweeping the sidewalk at No. 42 East Twelfth street, was dangerously stabbed by some unknown man. His wounds will probably be fatal.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	159¼	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	83¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	38½	Chi. and R. I. R.	118
Ph. and Rea. R.	99	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	113¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	88¼	Gold	135
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88½	Market strong.	
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	81¾		

THE FRANKING ABUSES.—In response to our article in yesterday's issue upon the abuses of the franking privilege, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia sends us a communication enclosing a call for a meeting of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company of this city. Instead of bearing a two cent stamp upon the envelope in which it was placed, it had been *franked* by the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Representative in Congress from the First district of this State. Doubtless Mr. Randall has a profound admiration for the franking system, and doubtless, also, he rides free on the Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets cars.

TURKEY THIEVES.—Policeman Charles Bewley, of the Second district, at 5 o'clock this morning, saw four suspicious-looking characters standing at the foot of South street. He watched their movements, and satisfied that mischief was meant, notified some of his brother policemen. The scamps went into the cellar of Patrick McDonald, poultry dealer, No. 239 South street, and had packed up fifty or sixty turkeys when they were surprised by the police. They gave the names of John Hart, Charles Rogers, James Drew, and Henry Sweeney. Alderman Tittermary held them to appear at court.

ROBBERS.—Henry O'Neill, James Marshall, and John Brien are the names of three individuals who have been bound over by Alderman Patchel for robbery. It seems that these fellows enticed a man into a den at Seventh and St. Mary streets, and while there went through him for $18. Ella Graham was also held as an accomplice.

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT—The Steward of the Soldiers' Home at Sixteenth and Filbert streets makes an appeal to the benevolent for old rags and lint for dressing wounds. The donations, whether in large or small quantities, will be gratefully received at the Home, Sixteenth and Filbert streets.

LARCENY OF CLOTH.—William Baxter was arrested last evening on suspicion of having stolen a piece of cloth from the store No. 712 South street. Half of the piece was subsequently discovered, and he gave information by which the remainder was obtained. Alderman Patchel committed him.

A TILL TAPPER.—Charles Jackson yesterday went into a store at Second and Green streets, and during the temporary absence of the attendant tapped the till. He was caught at it and was taken before Alderman Toland, who sent him below.

SMASHING WINDOWS.—Frederick McCarty last night, while under the influence of whisky, demolished some of the windows of Reilly's tavern, on Walnut street, below Ninth. He was bound over for trial by Alderman Patchel.